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REVISED EDITION.

TOWN'S
SPELLER AND DEFINER,
REVISED AND ENLARGED.

SALEM TOWN, LL. D.

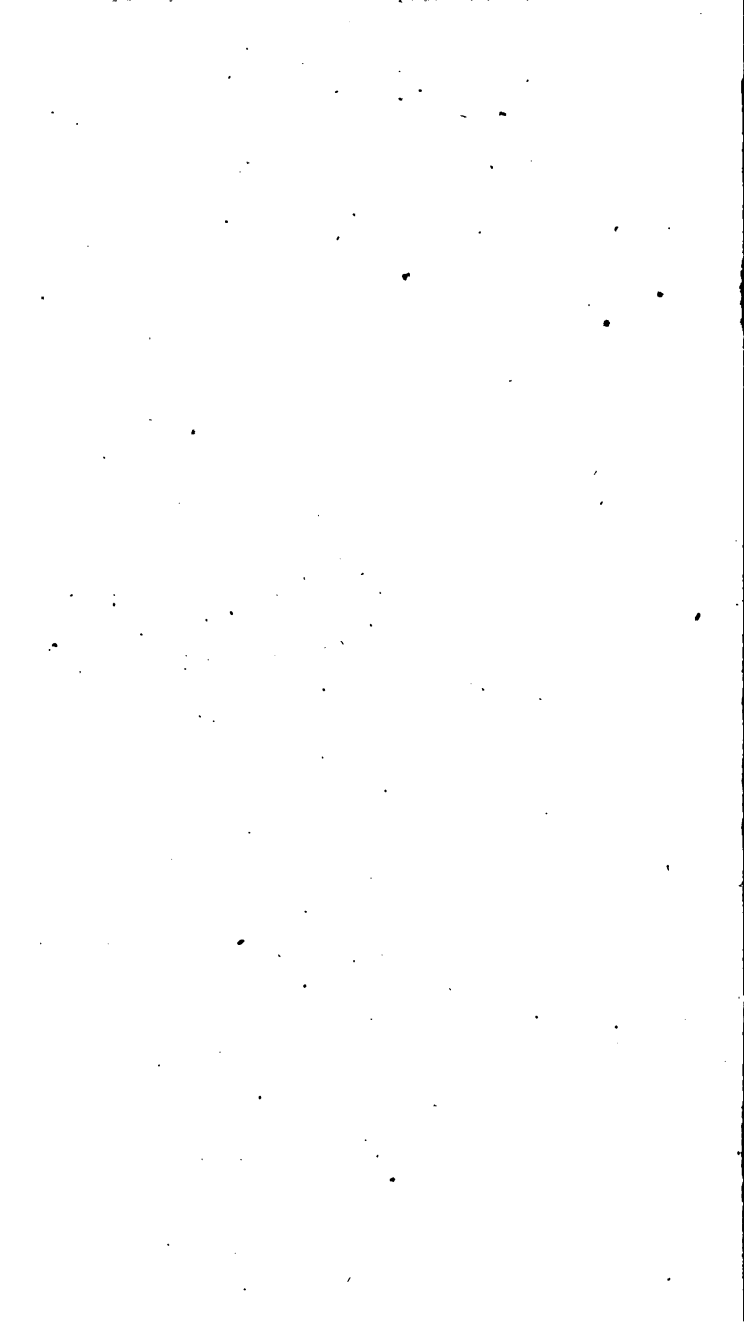
AUTHOR OF "ANALYSIS OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE,"
AND A SERIES OF READERS.

FOURTH EDITION:
PUBLISHED BY J. L. LAKE & CARTER,





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BY SALEM TOWN, L. L. D.

**AUTHOR OF THE "ANALYSIS OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE,"
AND A SERIES OF READERS.**

PORTLAND:
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Henry G. Senny Esq;
of Boston

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1849, by

SALEM TOWN,

In the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States, for
the District of Maine.

PREFACE.

IN presenting to the Public a new elementary work, for the use of Schools, the Author feels bound briefly to assign the reasons which have prompted him to an undertaking, that might, at first view, appear to be superfluous. These reasons, he trusts, will be deemed sufficiently valid, to free him from the imputation of having engaged in a service uncalled for.

The principle, which he considers as lying at the foundation of all good teaching, is, that a child being taught, both to read and to spell, *should* be taught, at the same time, to *understand* what he reads and spells. It is this principle, which has suggested the plan of the present work. He would not deny, that some advantages may accrue from the mere mechanical exercise of spelling, and storing the memory with words which, as yet, convey no sense. He is ready to admit, that it is better for the mind to be *thus* furnished, than *not to be furnished at all*; but as words are the *signs* of ideas, and the ultimate object of acquiring *words* is, to acquire *ideas*, and a medium of imparting them to others, it is not easy to say why this end should not be kept in view, through every stage of the learner's progress.

All the spelling books now in use, follow out the same uniform plan, of arranging words according to their sounds and syllables, irrespective of their import. On that plan, they are generally well executed, and would admit of little improvement.

But if the above principle be well founded, something is still requisite, beyond a mere judicious arrangement and correct orthography, to answer the grand purposes of elementary instruction. It is plain, that as far as practicable, the knowledge of the *sign*, and of the *thing signified*, should be acquired together, inasmuch as *both* are to hold an inseparable connection in the mind.

This Speller is believed to be the first school book for children, ever published, in which the principle, as to the arrangement of

synonymous definers, was adopted and carried out, through the entire work. Many persons, at first, honestly believed such a course would be attended with injurious consequences; but time and experience have, to a great extent, changed their views.

In confirmation of the importance of acquiring a knowledge of the synonymous import of words, we make the following quotation from the preface of the *revised* edition of Dr. Webster's royal quarto.

"One new feature is now added to this volume, by making it a *synonymous dictionary*. Every one engaged in literary composition has felt, at times, the want of such a work; a work not intended, like Crabb's, to discriminate nicely between the shades of meaning in similar terms, but to present, under each of the important words, an extended list of others having the same general import, out of which a selection may be made according to the exigencies of the case." "It will afford important aid to young writers in attaining grace, variety, and copiousness of diction."

The question has been very satisfactorily settled among teachers, that children, while acquiring the synonymous import of words, do, at the same time, make equal, if not greater advancements in the accuracy of spelling. The acquisition of *ideas*, always adds interest to the exercise.

The key of sounds adapted to Dr. Webster's dictionary, are, in the main, used in this Speller. It should be noted that *ed*, when a suffix, adds a syllable in the spelling of a word, but not in pronouncing it, unless preceded by *t* or *d*.

The marks for *c* hard and *g* soft, where these sounds could not easily be mistaken, are sometimes omitted.

In giving the best synonymous definers, some repetition was found unavoidable; this, however, is no more objectionable than it would be in a school dictionary.

This revised edition is somewhat enlarged, and has an addition of about three thousand words. The orthography and pronunciation, are believed to accord with the revised edition of Dr. Webster's dictionary, that work being most generally adopted as the standard in the United States.

THE AUTHOR.

PART I.

OF LANGUAGE, ITS ELEMENTS AND FORMATION.

LANGUAGE is a medium by which we receive and impart ideas. Language was spoken, long before it was written.

The main organs of speech are the tongue, teeth, palate and lips, aided by the breath.

Speech is the faculty of uttering articulate sounds.

Articulate sounds are the distinct utterance of letters, syllables, or words.

Spoken language is a combination of articulate sounds denoting ideas, or things.

Written language is a combination of words, used by common consent for signs of ideas.

Letters are characters presented to the eye, in a written language, to indicate the variety of sounds, heard in a spoken language.

The letters in the English language are twenty-six, and are called the English Alphabet.

The alphabet has usually been divided into vowels and consonants; but more recently into vocals, subvocals and aspirates.*

Vowels and diphthongs are vocals.

Consonants are subvocals, or aspirates.

W and y, as vowels, are vocals; as consonants, subvocals.†

DEFINITIONS.

Vocals or vowels are letters whose elementary sounds can be perfectly articulated.

* Should any teacher choose to retain the more common names, divisions and definitions ordinarily found in spelling books, there can be no particular objection.

† W and y are subvocals, only when they begin a word or syllable.

Subvocals or consonants are letters whose elementary sounds cannot be so fully articulated as the vocals.

Aspirates are letters whose elementary sounds are formed by propelling the breath more or less forcibly through the teeth and lips.

The vocals, as vowels, are *a, e, i, o, u, w* and *y*.

The subvocals, as consonants, are *b, d, g, j, l, m, n, r, v, w, y* and *z*.

The aspirates are *p, t, k, h, f, s* and *c*.

The subvocal combinations are *th* and *ng*.

The aspirate combinations are *ch, wh, sh* and *th*.

A diphthong is the combined sound of two vocals in the same syllable; as, *oi* in *oil*.

A digraph is the union of two vocals in the same syllable, one of which is silent; as, *ea* in *head*.

A triphthong is the union of three vocals in the same syllable, or in one compound sound; as, *eau* in *beau*.

When the utterance of letters mainly depends on the lips, they are called *labials*; as, *b, f, m, p, v, w* and *y*.

When the utterance of letters mainly depends on the teeth, aided by the tongue, they are called *dentals*; as, *j, s, z, zh, ch, sh, th*, and *c* and *g* soft.

When the utterance of letters mainly depends on the tongue, aided by the palate, they are called *palatals*; as, *d, k, l, n, ng, q, r, t, x*, and *c* and *g* hard.

ELEMENTS.

The elements of vocal language, are those sounds or breathings, to which all its words are by correct utterance reducible. The definite number of the elements is not fixed with infallible certainty. We think, however, there are not more than *forty* of a sufficiently distinctive character to be denominated *elementary*, unless, as some believe, *r* has two, the one rough, and the other smooth; as in *run, her*; and *a* an additional one, called medial; as in *fare, prayer*.

CHARACTERS TO DESIGNATE SOUNDS.

This mark (˘) over the vocals denotes their long sound.

It is used only where the long sound might be mistaken for the short. The short sound of the vocals is not marked.

This mark (¨) over ä denotes its sound as heard in fär.

This mark (..) under a denotes its sound as heard in ba||.

This mark (.) under a denotes its sound as heard in wha|..

This mark (.) under e denotes its sound as heard in prey.

This mark (¨) over i denotes its sound as heard in marïne.

This mark (˘) over Y denotes its sound as heard in sîr.

This mark (¨) over ö denotes its sound as heard in möve.

This mark (.) under o denotes its sound as heard in boôk.

This mark (˘) over ø denotes its sound as heard in dõve.

This mark (..) under u denotes its sound as heard in fu||.

C marked thus, e, sounds like k; as in eat.

G marked thus, g, sounds like j; as in gem.

E or i, at the end of a syllable, marked with the double accent, and followed by *ci* or *ti*, is pronounced like *sh*; as in spe'' cial, vi'' cious.

N marked thus, n'', sounds like *ng*; as in man'' gle.

Ch marked thus, ċh, sounds like *sh*; as in ċhaise.

Th, in small capitals, thus, TH, is subvocal, and has its sound as heard in THou.

S, in italic, thus, s, sounds like z; as in muse.

The silent letters, except final e, are printed in italics.

The mark of accent ('), placed over any syllable of a word, designates the accented syllable of all the words that follow, till it is contradicted by a change of place.

TABLE OF ELEMENTARY SOUNDS.

The following table of elementary sounds, is introduced to exercise the pupil in the elements of the language, after he has gained sufficient knowledge to comprehend their utility. Of the time when to commence this exercise, the teacher must be the judge.

By most elocutionists the elements are considered to be forty in number; consisting of vocals, subvocals, and aspirates.

The class, either individually or in concert, may first pronounce the word containing the element, and then the element by itself. This exercise should be continued, from time to time, until the sounds can be perfectly uttered.

VOCALS.

Name	Power.	Element.
1 A	Ale	Ā
2 A	Arm	Ä
3 A	All	Ä
4 A	At	Ä
5 E	Eat	Ē
6 E	Bet	E
7 I	Ice	Ī
8 I	It	I
9 O	Ode	Ō
10 O	Dö	Ö
11 O	Ox	O
12 U	Sue	Ū
13 U	Up	U
14 U	Full	U
15 Ou	Out	Ou

SUBVOCALS.

16 B	Ebb	B
17 D	Odd	D
18 G	Egg	G
19 J, Ĝ	Jet	J
20 L	Ill	L

SUBVOCALS.

Name.	Power.	Element
21 M	Him	M
22 N	Run	N
23 R	Bur	R
24 V	Ev	V
25 W	Woe	W
26 Y	Yet	Y
27 Z	Buzz	Z
28 Z	Azure	Z
29 Th	Thy	TH
30 Ng	Sing	Ng

ASPIRATES.

31 P	Up	P
32 T	It	T
33 K, Ć	Ark	K
34 Ch	Much	Ch
35 H	He	H
36 F	If	F
37 Wh	When	Wh
38 S, C	Sin	S
39 Sh	Fish	Sh
40 Th	Thin	Th

TABLE OF SUBSTITUTES.

NOTE. The following is a list of letters, or characters, frequently used as substitutes to represent several of the elements as given in the preceding table. The learner should first name the substitute, then the element it represents, and the example in which it is combined.

ei	for	ā	as in	Veil
ey	"	ā	"	They
o	"	a	"	Of
ou	"	a	"	Cough
i	"	ē	"	Marine
a	"	e	"	Any
u	"	e	"	Bury
y	"	i	"	Spy
y	"	i	"	Hymn
e	"	i	"	English
ee	"	i	"	Been
o	"	i	"	Women
u	"	i	"	Busy
ew	"	ō	"	Sew
eau	"	ō	"	Beau
an	"	ō	"	Hauboy
a	"	o	"	What
ew	"	ū	"	New
iew	"	ū	"	View
io	"	u	"	Nation
y	"	u	"	Myrtle
e	"	u	"	Her
i	"	u	"	Sir
e	"	u	"	Son
o	"	u	"	Wolf
oo	"	u	"	Wool
u	"	w	"	Suasion

o	for	wu	as in	One
i	"	y	"	Onion
u	"	yu	"	Use
ph	"	f	"	Phrase
gh	"	f	"	Läugh
d	"	j	"	Soldier
g	"	j	"	Gem
c	"	k	"	Eat
ch	"	k	"	Chord
gh	"	k	"	Hough
q	"	k	"	Quart
c	"	s	"	Cent
f	"	v	"	Of
ph	"	v	"	Stephen
c	"	z	"	Suffice
s	"	z	"	His
x	"	z	"	Xanthus
x	"	ks	"	Wax
ch	"	kw	"	Choir
n	"	ng	"	Sink
c	"	sh	"	Ocean
s	"	sh	"	Sure
ch	"	sh	"	Chaise
t	"	sh	"	Notion
t	"	ch	"	Bastion
s	"	zh	"	Oster
x	"	gz	"	Exact

LETTERS SOMETIMES SILENT.

B is silent after *m*, and before *t*; as in *lamb*, *debt*.

C is silent in *czar*, *virtuals*, and before *k*, and after *s*, as in *sick*, *scene*.

D is silent in *handsome*, *Wednesday*, *stadtholder*, and before *g* in the same syllable; as in *fadge*.

G is silent before *m* and *n*, and sometimes before *l*; as in *phlegm*, *gnaw*, *intaglio*.

H is silent in *heir*, *herb*, *honest*, *hour*; after *g* and *r*, and at the end of a word preceded by a vocal; and sometimes after *t*; as in *ghost*, *rheum*, *ah*, *oh*, *isthmus*.

K is silent before *n*; as in *knife*.

L is silent before *f*, *k*, *m*, and sometimes before *d* and *v*, as in *calf*, *walk*, *calm*, *would*, *salve*.

M is silent before *n*; as in *mnemonics*.

N is silent at the end of words, after *l* and *m*; as in *kiln*, *hymn*.

P is silent before *n*, and sometimes before *s* and *t*; as in *pneumatics*, *psalm*, *receipt*.

S is silent in *corps*, *demesne*, *puisne*, *viscount*, *isle*, *island*, *aisle*.

T is silent in *mortgage*, *hauboy*, *eclat*, *billetdoux*, and sometimes before *le* or *en*, and *ch*; as in *whistle*, *soften*, *fetch*.

W is silent before *r* and sometimes before *k*; as in *write*, *whoop*.

ch is sometimes silent; as in *schism*, *yacht*.

gh is frequently silent; as in *high*, *light*.

ph is sometimes silent; as in *phthisic*.

CERTAIN TERMINATIONS PRONOUNCED.

cion, sion, tion, are pronounced *shun*; cient, tient, *shent*; ceous, cious, tious, scious, *shus*; cial, sial, tial, *shal*; cean, cian, tian, *shan*; science, tience, *shenxe*.

geous, gious, *jus*; geon, gion, *jun*; ous, *us*; and ics, *its*.

SPELLING BY ELEMENTS.

To spell a word by its elements, is to enunciate such elementary sounds of the letters, as are heard in its proper pronunciation.

Pronounce.	Spell.	Pronounce.	Spell.
head	hed	eoup' let	kup' let
stāin	stān	vis age	viz āg
debt	det	ea price'	kā prēs'
elōak	klōk	ob lique	ob lik
rough	ruf	van' quish	van' kwish
through	thrū	fa tigue'	fā tēg'
prāise	prāz	dis guise	dis gīz
quēēn	kwēn	sī' phon	sī' fon
knife	nīf	flam beau	flam bō
enough	kaf	phthis ie	tīs ik

SYLLABLES AND WORDS.

A syllable is one letter; as, *a*; or a union of letters; as, *man*.

A word is a syllable, or union of syllables; as, *boy*, *man-ner*.

Letters form syllables, syllables form words, words form sentences, sentences form language, written, or spoken.

A word of one syllable, is a monosyllable.

A word of two syllables, is a dissyllable.

A word of three syllables, is a trisyllable.

A word of four, or more syllables, is a polysyllable.

Words are primitive; as, *man*; or derivative; as, *manly*.

Words are simple; as, *horse*; or compound; as, *horse-shoe*.

A primitive word is the root; as, *man*.

A derivative word has some additions; as, *manly*.

A simple word is any uncompounded word.

A compound word consists of two words; as, *ink-stand*.

A prefix is placed before the root; as, *unlike*.

A suffix follows the root; as, *likely*.

Orthography treats of the power of letters, and teaches how to write, or spell words correctly.

Orthoëpy teaches the correct pronunciation of words.

Spelling is correctly naming the proper letters of a word, in the order of the syllables.

Reading is pronouncing written words in succession.

ACCENT, EMPHASIS AND CADENCE.

Accent is a more forcible stress of voice, on some particular syllable, in all words having more syllables than one.

When the accent falls on a vowel, the sound of that vowel is long; as in *hō'-ly*.

When the accent falls on a consonant, the preceding vowel is short; as in *man'-ner*.

Accent is primary, or full; secondary, or slight; as, on the word, *ad'-ver-sa'-ry*.

Emphasis is a greater stress of voice, on one or more words in a sentence, to mark the *sense* of the expression.

Cadence is a fall of the voice at the end of a sentence.

A sentence is such a combination of words, as, being read in connection, make good sense. The close of such a sentence is marked by a period.

ANALYSIS OF WORDS.

In analyzing a word, it will be important to specify all such particulars as are applicable to it, that have been explained on the foregoing pages. The following examples will serve as specimens.

Teacher. What kind of a word is *bark*?

Scholar. It is a primitive word and monosyllable.

T. What is a primitive word?

S. It is the root from which derivatives are formed.

T. What is a monosyllable?

S. It is a word of one syllable.

T. Will you spell the word by elements?

S. B ä r k .

T. Will you now analyze the word?

S. *B* is a subvocal and labial; *ä* is a vocal, having its second elementary sound; *r* is a subvocal and palatal; *k* is an aspirate and palatal; and the word means the rind of a tree, or to bark as a dog.

T. Will you now analyze the word *reprint*?

S. *Reprint* is a derivative word, and dissyllable, composed of *print*, the root, and *re*, the prefix, and accented on the second syllable. R ē - p r i n t'. *R* is a subvocal and palatal; *e* is a vocal, unaccented; *p* is an aspirate and labial; *r* is a subvocal and palatal; *i* is a vocal under accent, and has its second elementary sound; *n* is a subvocal and palatal; *t* is an aspirate and palatal, and the word means to print again.

T. Analyze *distrustful*.

S. *Distrustful* is a derivative word, and a trisyllable, composed of *trust*, the root, *dis*, a prefix, and *ful*, a suffix, having the accent on the second syllable. Dis - trust' - ful. *D* is a subvocal and palatal; *i* is a vocal unaccented; *s* is an aspirate and dental; *t* is an aspirate and palatal; *r* is a subvocal and palatal; *u* is a vocal under accent, and has its second elementary sound; *s* is an aspirate and dental; *t* is an aspirate and palatal; *f* is an aspirate and labial; *u* is a vocal unaccented, but has its third elementary sound; *l* is a subvocal and palatal; and the word means suspicious, not having confidence in.

* If a distinction is made in the utterance of *r*, it will be rough or trilled before a vocal, and smooth after it.

EXPLANATIONS.

The mode of defining in this book is based on the same principle, that is carried out in all school dictionaries; and so far as correct, abstract definitions are concerned, is substantially the same.

By an abstract definition, we mean such an one, as imparts the signification of a word, in itself considered, irrespective of its applications, or uses. Thus, Dr. Webster defines congruence, coincidence, harmony, stipulation, and covenant, by the same word, *agreement*, which is a correct definition of each of the above words, when taken independently of the sense, in which they severally imply *agreement*. It is, therefore, an abstract definition. Dr. Webster says, "In school dictionaries, we must necessarily omit subordinate senses, and particular uses." Accordingly we find by computation, he has, in his school dictionary, defined about 9,000 words, by one, or by two others of synonymous import, all of which are abstract definitions. Walker has defined about 11,000 in the same manner, and Johnson 8,000.

When the best abstract definition is learned, the child will readily perceive the different applications of such words wherever he sees, or reads them in their proper connection with others. Thus, *acuteness* is defined by *sharpness*, without specifying in what it consists, or to what it applies, whether the sharpness of a knife, of vinegar, of pain, & perception. But when the scholar reads of the acuteness of a man's perception, the acuteness of sounds, or the acuteness of the pain in his tooth, he instantly perceives the particular sense in which *acuteness*, in each case, implies *sharpness*.

The knowledge of words, like all other knowledge, can be acquired perfectly, in no way, except by a successive and gradual advancement, step by step, from the first plain and literal signification, up to the figurative senses, and varied applications.

This is the way by which the ablest philologists have attained all their critical knowledge of this, or any other language in which they may have been versed.

ALPHABET.

Roman Letters.		Italis.		Names of Letters.
a	A	a	A	a
b	B	b	B	bo
c	C	c	C	ce
d	D	d	D	do
e	E	e	E	e
f	F	f	F	ef
g	G	g	G	ge
h	H	h	H	he, or aytch
i	I	i	I	i
j	J	j	J	ja
k	K	k	K	ka
l	L	l	L	cl
m	M	m	M	cm
n	N	n	N	en
o	O	o	O	o
p	P	p	P	po
q	Q	q	Q	cu
r	R	r	R	ar
s	S	s	S	cs
t	T	t	T	te
u	U	u	U	u
v	V	v	V	ve
w	W	w	W	double u
x	X	x	X	cks
y	Y	y	Y	wi, or ye
z	Z	z	Z	ze
&		&		and

Double Letters.

ff, ll, mm, .fi, ffi, ff, fl, ffi, fi, ffi.

LESSON 1.

so	no	hā	we	my	tō	of	is
go	ho	me	ye	fy	am	if	as
lo	he	be	by	dō	an	it	us

LESSON 2.

at	or	up	dō	if	as	me	am
ax	in	oh	by	ye	tō	us	it
ox	on	āh	we	my	is	of	I

LESSON 3.

My ox is up.	It is an ax.	Do we go in ?
Lo ! so he is.	I go to it.	No ; we go on.
He is by me.	Go on by me.	We do, as ye do.
He is to go.	Go ye to it.	If it be so, do it.

LESSON 4.

bat	hat	bin	pin	box	can	pan
cat	mat	din	sin	cox	dan	ran
fat	rat	fin	tin	fox	fan	tan
gat	sat	gin	win	pop	man	van

LESSON 5.

bot	hot	not	den	pen	bet	met
eot	jot	pot	fen	ken	get	net
got	lot	rot	hen	ten	het	set
dot	mot	sot	men	wen	let	wet

LESSON 6.

fix	dun	pun	bit	lit	bon	bad
mix	fun	run	cit	pit	eon	dad
pix	gan	sun	fit	sit	non	gad
six	nun	tun	hit	wit	ton	had

LESSON 7.

lad	dam	dab	eob	bed	nod	eub
mad	ham	eab	mob	fed	pod	hub
pad	jam	gab	rob	led	rod	nub
sad	yam	nab	sob	red	sod	rub

LESSON 8.

see	rum	dum	but	dip	pip	fop
ode	mum	gum	cut	hip	rip	hop
ape	and	hum	hut	lip	sip	lop
new	has	sum	nut	nip	tip	mop

LESSON 9.

noe	bud	bid	lid	bib	cap	map
sop	eud	did	mid	fib	gap	nap
top	mud	hid	rid	nib	hap	rap
eop	rud	kid	rim	rib	lap	sap

LESSON 10.

bag	jag	sag	bog	big	jig	bug
eag	lag	tag	keg	dig	pig	dug
fag	nag	wag	leg	fig	rig	hug
gag	rag	hag	peg	gig	wig	jug

LESSON 11.

lug	dim	bur	eup	bog	tax	ban
mug	him	eur	sup	dog	wax	cam
rug	gem	neb	fob	fog	pat	apt
tug	hem	web	odd	log	vat	add

LESSON 12.

bär	tär	ärk	änt	daw	saw	was
ear	mar	arm	are	jaw	paw	war
far	par	art	ask	law	raw	wan
jar	tar	aft	are	maw	eaw	wad

LESSON 13.

bow	dew	jew	low	ace	old	bee
eow	few	pew	row	age	ore	fee
how	hew	yew	mow	alo	she	tho

Do not get my pen.

You can not use it.

My pen is a new one.

Go and put it in the box.

Who has my new key ?

Ann put it on the bed.

It is the key to my box.

You may go and get it.

LESSON 14.

bāko	rūko	cāve	pāve	bōld	hōld
cako	sako	gave	rave	cokl	mokl
lako	tako	lave	save	folkl	sokl
mako	wako	nave	wave	gold	told

LESSON 15.

mīco	hūdo	cōdo	dōte	būlo	mīdo
rico	rido	modo	kto	galo	pale
rice	side	node	mote	dalo	salo
vice	wido	rodo	noto	halo	volo

LESSON 16.

dāco	pāco	mādo	gūgo	cāme	sāno
faco	raco	wado	pago	fame	tame
laco	fado	cado	rago	lamo	banco
maco	lado	eago	sago	name	cane

LESSON 17.

lāno	dīmo	tīno	dīvo	dīko	mīle
mano	lime	vine	hive	like	vile
pāno	tīmo	wīno	fīve	pīko	wīlo
sāno	sīno	mīno	rīve	pīle	fīle

LESSON 18.

bīnd	mīnd	bīto	hōle	hōno	bōlt
fīnd	rīnd	kīto	mole	bone	colt
kīnd	rīno	mīto	polo	lone	dolt
hīnd	pīno	sīto	sole	zone	jolt

LESSON 19.

cāpe	bōro	sōro	lōpe	gūze	nūso
nāpe	cōro	tōro	mōpe	hazo	hoso
tāpe	fōro	wōro	rope	mazo	roso
sāto	mōro	cōko	bode	wano	goes

ery	shy	fly	hay	may	boy
dry	thy	ply	day	nay	coy
fry	sky	shy	say	pay	toy

LESSON 20.

blot	chip	bend	sand	pink	bent
clot	ship	lend	band	kink	cent
plot	whip	mend	hand	link	dont
bled	elip	rend	land	mink	lent
fled	flip	send	rand	sink	vent
sled	ship	tend	bang	wink	went

LESSON 21.

erum	milk	bank	bill	mill	duck
drum	silk	hank	dill	pill	luck
grum	gilt	lank	fill	rill	tuck
brim	hilt	rank	hill	sill	dusk
grim	milt	sank	gill	till	husk
trim	wilt	tank	kill	will	tusk

LESSON 22.

eamp	bump	curl	cash	best	bung
damp	hump	farl	dash	lost	hung
lamp	jump	hurt	gash	rest	rung
ramp	lump	elap	lash	test	sung
samp	mump	flap	rash	vest	hang
vamp	pump	slap	sash	west	rang

LESSON 23.

kick	dock	back	dust	brag	belt
lick	hock	hack	gust	crag	felt
nick	lock	lack	just	drag	melt
pick	mock	pack	lust	fact	pelt
sick	sock	rack	must	pact	fist
tick	rock	sack	rust	tact	mist

LESSON 24.

bond	erop	elod	tort	spun	drub
fond	drop	plod	cost	stun	grub
pond	prop	shod	lost	shun	club
gong	stop	trod	tost	plum	snub
frog	loss	shop	cork	turk	turf

LESSON 25.

eärt	eäst	bärk	bärd	bäss	lärd
dart	fast	dark	eard	lass	spar
hart	last	hark	hard	mass	star
mart	mast	lark	yard	pass	sear
part	past	mark	barm	hasp	haft
tart	vast	park	harm	rasp	raft

LESSON 26.

ball	tall	bawl	buff	bell	eull
eall	wall	yawl	euff	cell	dull
fall	bald	dawn	huff	fell	gull
hall	ward	lawn	muff	dell	hull
mall	draw	yawn	puff	tell	lull
pall	flaw	laud	ruff	well	null

LESSON 27.

book	deem	halt	eool	förd	bush
cook	seem	salt	coop	fort	push
hook	teem	wart	loop	port	pull
look	leck	wasp	food	torn	full
nook	seek	wash	mood	worn	puss
took	week	wand	rood	pore	put

LESSON 28.

eove	doom	reek	dēal	bēam	bēat
hove	loom	meek	heal	ream	feet
rove	room	feel	meal	seam	heat
wove	boon	heel	seal	team	meat
roll	moon	peel	veal	lean	neat
ball	noon	reel	zeal	mean	seat

LESSON 29.

No one can tell how long he may live.

Sin will lead us to pain and woe.

A bad life makes a bad end.

Love that which is good and shun vice.

Help such as need help and be kind.

God will bless those who are kind to the poor.

LESSON 30.

brāve	brāke	brōke	drōve	brāin	blāze
grave	flake	choke	grove	drain	glaze
shave	spake	spoke	stove	grain	braze
blade	brace	shore	globe	train	eraze
shade	grace	snore	prose	chain	graze
trade	place	store	those	slain	snake

LESSON 31.

slack	batch	flank	bound	bōast	brīde
stack	catch	crank	found	toast	chide
block	latch	drank	pound	coach	bribe
clock	patch	thank	sound	bloat	tribe
erock	flash	prank	brown	shorn	prime
frock	trash	chank	frown	sworn	swine

LESSON 32.

grind	grist	pārse	brāss	noise	bleat
quire	whist	farce	grass	poise	eleat
spire	whisk	barge	elass	spoil	treat
sheer	quern	ealve	draft	thorn	eluck
queer	stern	halve	graft	torch	pluck
sneer	spern	salve	shaft	storm	truck

LESSON 33.

erape	baste	blush	blame	chill	spell
grape	haste	plush	flame	drill	dwel
shape	paste	brush	shame	frill	shell
plate	taste	stand	erane	quill	brīne
slate	waste	brand	plane	spill	shine
state	grate	grand	frame	still	tuine

LESSON 34.

Rise with the sun. Put on your clothes and wash your face clean. Brush your teeth and comb your hair. Get your task well and go to school in time. Do not play by the way. Do as you are told and you will be a good child.

Good boys and girls love to learn their books.

Orthography treats of the power of letters, and teaches how to write, or spell words correctly.

Orthoëpy teaches the correct pronunciation of words.

Spelling is correctly naming the proper letters of a word, in the order of the syllables.

Reading is pronouncing written words in succession.

ACCENT, EMPHASIS AND CADENCE.

Accent is a more forcible stress of voice, on some particular syllable, in all words having more syllables than one.

When the accent falls on a vowel, the sound of that vowel is long; as in *hó'-ly*.

When the accent falls on a consonant, the preceding vowel is short; as in *man'-ner*.

Accent is primary, or full; secondary, or slight; as, on the word, *ad'-ver-sa''-ry*.

Emphasis is a greater stress of voice, on one or more words in a sentence, to mark the *sense* of the expression.

Cadence is a fall of the voice at the end of a sentence.

A sentence is such a combination of words, as, being read in connection, make good sense. The close of such a sentence is marked by a period.

ANALYSIS OF WORDS.

In analyzing a word, it will be important to specify all such particulars as are applicable to it, that have been explained on the foregoing pages. The following examples will serve as specimens.

Teacher. What kind of a word is *bárk*?

Scholar. It is a primitive word and monosyllable.

T. What is a primitive word?

S. It is the root from which derivatives are formed.

T. What is a monosyllable?

S. It is a word of one syllable.

T. Will you spell the word by elements?

S. B ä r k.

T. Will you now analyze the word?

S. *B* is a subvocal and labial; *æ* is a vocal, having its second elementary sound; *r* is a subvocal and palatal; *k* is an aspirate and palatal; and the word means the rind of a tree, or to bark as a dog.

T. Will you now analyze the word *reprint*?

S. *Reprint* is a derivative word, and dissyllable, composed of *print*, the root, and *re*, the prefix, and accented on the second syllable. R ē - p r i n t'. *R* is a subvocal and palatal; *e* is a vocal, unaccented; *p* is an aspirate and labial; *r* is a subvocal and palatal; *i* is a vocal under accent, and has its second elementary sound; *n* is a subvocal and palatal; *t* is an aspirate and palatal, and the word means to print again.

T. Analyze *distrustful*.

S. *Distrustful* is a derivative word, and a trisyllable, composed of *trust*, the root, *dis*, a prefix, and *ful*, a suffix, having the accent on the second syllable. D i s - t r u s t' - f u l. *D* is a subvocal and palatal; *i* is a vocal unaccented; *s* is an aspirate and dental; *t* is an aspirate and palatal; *r* is a subvocal and palatal; *u* is a vocal under accent, and has its second elementary sound; *s* is an aspirate and dental; *t* is an aspirate and palatal; *f* is an aspirate and labial; *æ* is a vocal unaccented, but has its third elementary sound; *l* is a subvocal and palatal; and the word means suspicious, not having confidence in.

* If a distinction is made in the utterance of *r*, it will be rough or trilled before a vocal, and smooth after it.

EXPLANATIONS.

The mode of defining in this book is based on the same principle, that is carried out in all school dictionaries; and so far as correct, abstract definitions are concerned, is substantially the same.

By an abstract definition, we mean such an one, as imparts the signification of a word, in itself considered, irrespective of its applications, or uses. Thus, Dr. Webster defines congruence, coincidence, harmony, stipulation, and covenant, by the same word, *agreement*, which is a correct definition of each of the above words, when taken independently of the sense, in which they severally imply *agreement*. It is, therefore, an abstract definition. Dr. Webster says, "In school dictionaries, we must necessarily omit subordinate senses, and particular uses." Accordingly we find by computation, he has, in his school dictionary, defined about 9,000 words, by one, or by two others of synonymous import, all of which are abstract definitions. Walker has defined about 11,000 in the same manner, and Johnson 8,000.

When the best abstract definition is learned, the child will readily perceive the different applications of such words wherever he sees, or reads them in their proper connection with others. Thus, *acuteness* is defined by *sharpness*, without specifying in what it consists, or to what it applies, whether the sharpness of a knife, of vinegar, of pain, & perception. But when the scholar reads of the acuteness of a man's perception, the acuteness of sounds, or the acuteness of the pain in his tooth, he instantly perceives the particular sense in which *acuteness*, in each case, implies *sharpness*.

The knowledge of words, like all other knowledge, can be acquired perfectly, in no way, except by a successive and gradual advancement, step by step, from the first plain and literal signification, up to the figurative senses, and varied applications.

This is the way by which the ablest philologists have attained all their critical knowledge of this, or any other language in which they may have been versed.

ALPHABET.

Roman Letters.		Italics.		Names of Letters.
a	A	a	A	a
b	B	b	B	bo
c	C	c	C	ce
d	D	d	D	de
e	E	e	E	e
f	F	f	F	ef
g	G	g	G	ge
h	H	h	H	he, or aytch
i	I	i	I	i
j	J	j	J	ja
k	K	k	K	ka
l	L	l	L	cl
m	M	m	M	em
n	N	n	N	en
o	O	o	O	o
p	P	p	P	po
q	Q	q	Q	cu
r	R	r	R	ar
s	S	s	S	cs
t	T	t	T	te
u	U	u	U	u
v	V	v	V	ve
w	W	w	W	double u
x	X	x	X	cks
y	Y	y	Y	wi, or ye
z	Z	z	Z	ze
&		&		and

Double Letters.

ff, ll, mm, .fi, ffi, ff, fl, fl, fi, ffi.

LESSON 55.

ärn' let	bap' tist	cos' tivo	fres' eo
at las	bar ren	där ling	seue er
ad dle	clut ter	dent ist	fewl er
bump er	clev er	dex ter	fif ty
busk in	chärng er	flat ly	fin ny
bed lam	chür nel	flex ure	fish er

LESSON 56.

flint' y	flor' ence	gen' der	gam' ut
flur ry	flor in	griz zle	hund red
flus ter	fac tor	gran ule	härld y
frus trum	fat ling	gog gle	in got
friz zle	ger man	gos ling	in dex
fun gus	gär gle	grap ple	jug gle

LESSON 57.

jest' er	land' ing	nurs' ling	pes' tle
kil' nap	lan tern	nest ling	pil grim
lim bo	min now	netw er	ren ard
lin den	men sal	pet al	sen na
lisp er	min im	pen nant	sex tant
lam mas	mum my	pur plo	seut tle

LESSON 58.

sect' or	six' ty	trib' uto	trick' le
sev en	smug gle	ten ant	tär get
shil ling	spell ing	tem pest	west ern
shuf fle	shut ter	twen ty	whis per
stin gy	stub ble	thun der	whit tle
sing er	sup ple	tick le	win ter

LESSON 59.

a' pril	e' rä	ge' nas	pa' thos
eli max	e ther	gra vy	pört al
ea dence	fil inge	mo dish	pul pit
da tive	flo rist	mo tive	re bus
de ist	fu mid	mu cid	ra ven
be ing	dür ing	la bel	slid er

LESSON 60.

tri' ad	sax' on	em' press	for' ty
wel fare	ed dy	es sence	ob long
drū ma	eld est	shut tle	wed ding
ve nal	in land	rud der	vas sal
six teen	to paz	jug gle	scrāp er
sur name	fore top	ver dict	o vert

LESSON 61.

i' tem	drag' on	pas' sive	ab' bot
nine ty	hav ing	pas tern	hec tor
the sis	song ster	rath er	cap tor
quo rum	mon ster	smat ter	vie tor
strā tum	wan ton	lam bent	bick er
flab by	prov ince	jal ap	proc tor

LESSON 62.

base' ness	därk' ness	pale' ness	kind' ness
dry ness	mad ness	same ness	lone ness
low ness	fond ness	meek ness	bold ness
mild ness	loud ness	near ness	slow ness
rude ness	dull ness	ripe ness	blue ness
här ness	fine ness	shy ness	härđ ness

LESSON 63.

sad' ness	clear' ness	dīn' ing	paus' ing
fat ness	neat ness	prūn ing	rāis ing
soft ness	vile ness	dār ing	tēas ing
plain ness	sore ness	glār ing	pāv ing
sweet ness	sour ness	spār ing	dīv ing
elea'n ness	blind ness	fūs ing	nāv ing

LESSON 64.

bud' ding	tan' ning	spit' ting	blot' ting
bed ding	gun ning	shop ping	spot ting
rub bing	pin ning	mat ting	hit ting
nod ding	run ning	bet ting	fit ting
sled ding	step ping	wet ting	sit ting
fan ning	hop ping	get ting	quit ting

LESSON 65.

coal	boil	bōth	cord	gout	māin
foal	coil	dōth	lord	lout	fain
goal	foil	loth	corn	pout	gain
loan	roil	post	horn	rout	pain
moan	soil	dōst	born	lour	rain
roam	toil	most	morn	sour	vain

LESSON 66.

elay	girl	talk	knee	stow	dōve
play	gird	walk	tree	erow	lōve
slay	girt	baik	free	grow	mōve
dray	stir	eālm	three	show	lōse
gray	whir	balm	flee	snow	they
pray	sir	palm	glee	know	prey

LESSON 67.

quick	paint	flare	flout	breed	bread
thick	saint	glare	spout	creed	dread
drunk	waist	snare	seout	speed	death
trunk	braid	spare	shout	steed	dream
flock	faith	There	seour	sheet	cream
stock	staid	where	flour	fleet	gleam

LESSON 68.

hinge	blest	siege	could	third	fight
tinge	drest	grief	would	whirl	might
mince	tress	niece	stood	birth	sight
since	guess	piece	shook	shirt	light
hence	guest	These	grōpe	world	night
pence	quest	sneak	seope	worth	wight

LESSON 69.

sneeze	Thence	caught	dredge	throne
freeze	whence	taught	fledge	clothe
spleen	twelve	clause	shroud	prince
heaves	shelve	squall	lounge	bridge
grease	length	bought	spouse	corpse
three	drift	sought	house	spent

TOWN'S SPELLING BOOK.

LESSON 70.

elog	high	twit	hast	oath
eälf	nigh	whit	hath	sown
elan	twine	lisp	than	mown
elam	type	wisp	knot	burn
eram	wäft	slid	punk	turn
erib	ward	skid	sunk	hälf

LESSON 71.

blake	blown	hatch	hunch	eling
trace	grows	match	punch	slink
trail	grown	gnash	slunk	swing
blain	queth	slank	plump	swung
trait	blowth	shank	thump	elung
bathe	growth	spank	brunt	grat

LESSON 72.

poach	pouch	greek	brood	brawl
chime	vouch	knead	whose	drawl
grime	prowl	sneak	shone	drawn
whine	mound	sweep	tröpe	spawn
while	drown	groom	prude	preach
style	seowl	troop	mänge	wreathe

LESSON 73.

lodge	which	chant	wreath	whiff
podge	width	vault	street	ifth
scrip	shred	corse	wheeze	stuff
strip	depth	corpse	leaves	stuff
pitch	check	quälm	wrong	trust
witch	wreck	squad	vogue	trudge

LESSON 74.

wretch	quaint	tough	fought	trounce
french	strove	tongue	sought	ehism
stench	traipse	rugh	knock	breathe
breath	curse	cough	wäif	sheathe
sponge	swear	ought	weigh	neigh
knell	troll	groat	whom	mien

PART II.

MODE OF SPELLING AND DEFINING.

In the following spelling lessons, when there are but two columns, each word in the *first* one, is to be defined by its opposite one in the *second*, using the word *implies*, or such expression as would be applicable: thus, *fruition* (implies) *enjoyment*. If there are three columns, the word in the *first* is defined by the other two words standing opposite, in the *second* and *third* columns, thus: *lively* (implies) *active* or *brisk*.

The class will, therefore, study and spell ALL the words in each column, but *define* only those in the *first* column, according to the following examples. To the definition thus given in the *book*, the pupils will add what others they can; or the teacher may, and ought to exercise them, in giving examples of the *different senses* in which the word may properly be used.

EXAMPLES OF TWO COLUMNS.

gallantly	bravely	defraud	cheat
compound	mixture	disperse	scatter

Defined thus: *gallantly* (implies) *bravely*. A *compound* (implies a) *mixture*. To *defraud* (implies to) *cheat*. To *disperse* (implies to) *scatter*.

EXAMPLES OF THREE COLUMNS.

concise	brief	short	fissure	chasm	cleft
pallid	pale	wan	labor	toil	work

Defined thus: *concise* (implies) *brief* or *short*. *Pallid* (implies) *pale* or *wan*. A *fissure* (implies a) *chasm* or *cleft*. To *labor* (implies to) *toil* or *work*.

A strict adherence to this method of defining will be of inestimable importance to the learner.

In defining adjectives and adverbs, the scholar may say *implies*. In defining nouns, *implies*, or *implies a*, *the*, or *an*. But in defining verbs, *implies to*; or he may substitute such other *terms* as his teacher thinks most applicable in the case.

No pains should be spared on the part of the teacher, to induce the pupils to be faithful in acquiring a knowledge of the signification of such words as they are learning to spell.

By words, written or spoken, they are to communicate their thoughts to others, and comprehend what others wish to communicate to them.

REMARK.

Every child in his course of instruction in primary schools, is required to spell the *tables of words* in his book, many times over; and it is scarcely possible he should be exercised each time according to the method here proposed, without distinctly acquiring one or more of the prominent, leading significations of a great majority of the words. And we think it cannot be shown, that such a course would not lay the EARLIEST and the BEST foundation the age of the scholar will admit, to become well versed in a knowledge of the English language.

Much, however, will depend on the fidelity of the teacher, in carrying out the *mode* of defining, as laid down on the foregoing page.

SECTION I.

ALWAYS define the first column by the second, but never define the second by the first. See page 30th.

Nouns.		Nouns.		Nouns.	
beak	bill	härm	hurt	flame	blaze
brim	edge	hide	skin	guile	craft
bile	gall	heap	pile	sol	sun
brute	beast	jest	joke	van	frönt
bush	shrub	lunge	thrust	pest	plague
boon	gift	kirk	church	stätt	eane
boss	knob	lad	boy	pace	step
coast	shore	loop	noose	pause	stop
cowl	hood	lout	elown	lawn	plain
dread	fear	maize	corn	spell	charm
flesh	meat	noun	name	speed	haste
flaw	crack	pawn	pledge	spine	thorn
fib	lie	peak	point	tube	pipe
fume	smoke	tine	prong	stall	stand
glee	joy	quest	search	blow	stroke
glebe	soil	bark	rind	shore	prop
sack	bag	space	room	throng	crowd
bulk	size	cave	den	slug	drone

Verbs.		Verbs.		Adjectives.	
blink	wink	plunge	dive	bland	mild
doze	drowse	purge	cleanse	blank	white
fetch	bring	press	squeeze	bleak	cold
flinch	shrink	quash	crush	big	large
float	swim	querl	coil	broad	wide
ford	wade	rap	knock	chaste	pure
flop	flap	rear	raise	crude	raw
frisk	skip	rent	lease	fain	glad
flag	droop	rinse	wash	fleet	swift
gaze	stare	reign	rule	harsh	rough
grieve	mourn	rub	wipe	null	void
gripe	pinch	skate	slide	prime	first
halt	stop	shift	change	pert	brisk
heed	mind	singe	seorch	snug	close
hail	call	shut	close	vast	great
leap	jump	test	try	brief	short
jade	tire	smut	black	calm	still
<hr/>					
kink	twist	snarl	growl	lax	loose
lade	load	slake	quench	sour	tart
leer	squint	slay	kill	sleek	smooth
lend	loan	smite	strike	sheen	bright
miss	fail	streak	stripe	sear	dry
chat	talk	sup	sip	queer	drill
cede	yield	twirl	whirl	sage	wise
champ	chew	veer	turn	terse	neat
hum	buzz	vend	sell	green	fresh
hush	still	warp	twist	grim	fierce
leave	quit	wrap	fold	searce	rare
plight	pledge	wield	sway	sham	false
whoop	shout	wob	court	sharp	keen
boom	swell	blight	blast	smart	quick
crimp	curl	erave	beg	spare	lean
flay	skin	jerk	twitch	twain	two
guide	lead	stir	move	spruce	trim
dip	plunge	slant	slope	gaunt	thin
brawl	scold	blare	roar	blear	sore

Nouns.			Verbs.		
äre	ärch	curve	bounce	leap	spring
bläst	gust	puff	clinch	grasp	seize
beach	strand	shore	sereak	ereak	squeak
brüñch	bough	limb	deem	think	judge
fen	bog	marsh	drag	draw	haul
cramp	crick	spasm	dronch	wet	soak
crest	tuft	plume	delve	grub	dig
chit	shoot	sprout	fuse	smolt	molt
sod	elod	turf	fade	lay	fit
fang	tusk	tooth	flirt	throw	toss
feat	deed	act	glide	slide	slip
fosse	moat	ditch	gull	dupe	trick
fun	sport	play	frizz	crisp	eurl
gärb	dress	clothes	fling	elist	send
globe	sphere	ball	hurl	sling	fling
haze	fog	mist	joer	flout	scoff
need	lack	want	mash	smash	crush

püth	road	way	plod	drudgo	toit
sprig	shoot	twig	rive	cleave	split
spume	froth	foam	soar	mount	rise
skein	hank	knot	screech	scream	shrick
blur	blot	stain	seek	search	hunt
knag	knot	peg	vüunt	boast	brag
chiirge	trust	care	drub	thrash	beat
müss	lump	heap	score	noteh	mark
awe	dread	fear	rid	free	clear
turn	change	shift	goad	spur	prick
wand	rod	stick	stew	seethe	boil
craft	art	trade	knock	beat	strike
shrine	case	box	eloy	fill	glut
sit	seat	place	hoist	raise	lift
tach	catch	loop	crouch	cringe	stoop
scrap	pieco	pürt	wrench	twist	twist
beorn	tent	stall	trim	dress	shave
knot	tie	tend	flee	mock	jeer
leak	crack	hole	knab	seize	bite

SECTION IV.

Nouns.		Nouns.		Parts of the human body
babe	in' fant	rage	fu' ry	arm
bärd	po et	soul	spir it	bone
bet	wa ger	shoal	shal low	back
beev'es	eat tle	splint	splint er	brow
coin	mön ey	sire	fä ther	brain
cöte	sheep fold	ton	fash ion	breast
eopse	brush wood	trice	in stant	chin
erib	män ger	trump	trump et	cheek
dearth	fam ine	vest	jack et	ear
frill	ruf fle	wörth	vat us	eye
gauge	meas ure	zest	rel ish	fist
grot	eav ern	bale	pack age	foot
höst	är my	bunch	chus ter	head
hue	cöl or	kin	kin dred	hand
hilt	hand le	chänce	for tune	hip
hose	stock ings	cloak	man tle	

leave	li' cenäe	päss	pas' sage	joint
lunch	lunch cön	realm	king dom	jaw
mount	mount ain	shed	hov el	knee
märt	märk et	shade	shad ow	leg
mēad	mead ow	strife	con test	lungs
morn	morn ing	trill	qua ver	mouth
one	u nit	dawn	day spring	neck
orts	ref use	debt	deb it	nose
reins	kid neys	shield	buck ler	vein
gift	pres ent	eove	in let	ribs
gulf	a byss	bit	mor sel	shin
cause	rea' son	robe	gär ment	skin
churl	rus tie	stroll	ram ble	spine
scum	ref use	nymph	god dess	scalp
scrap	frag ment	scribe	writ er	toe
scheme	proj ect	tank	cis tern	thumb
spine	back bone	mäsk	vis or	tongue
brawl	quar rel	wräth	an ger	throat
woof	text ure	wish	de sire	waist

Nouns.

as cent' rise
a mount sum
be lief faith
ea reer course
eo quette jilt
es cape flight
in trigue plot
mo rass marsh
men' ace threat
an them hymn
ban quet feast
bagn io bath
be som broom
bor der edge
brisk et breast
big ness size
bun dle roll

Nouns.

wa' gea hire
fi nis end
frae tion part
fri ar monk
ful erum prop
flam beau torch
ge nus elias
gul let throat
hur dle erate
kern el seed
mon areh king
muz sle mouth
op tion choice
pig my dwarf
pig ment paint
pör tion part
pros peet view

Persons and occupations.

bärb' er
bra sier
coop er
coll ier
chand ler
elöth ier
dra per
färma er
gla sier
gro cer
huck ster
hat ter
join er
lim ner
ma son
mīa er

bur' den load
bob bin spool
eon taet touch
eord age ropes
eöv ey brood
eut purse thief
cy eloid curve
cyg net swan
nar roses strait
sen night week
sew er drain
si lex flint
stat ute law
stat ure height
seab bard sheath
päs time sport
blem ish sear
aid ance help
broad ness width

par' view scope
rā dix root
rai ment elormer
rab ble mob
sig nal sign
seign ior lord
seru toir desk
su et fat
spel ter mine
stream let rill
text ure web
to ken sign
vis ion sight
ob it death
fal eon hawk
grap ple hook
eöm fort ease
vert ex top
sig net seal

milk' er
mer chant
nail er
paint er
pot ter
saw yer
sad dler
shep herd
tin ner
tan ner
tai lor
tink er
weav er
play er
plead er
rig ger
frām er
spin ster
print er

Verbs.		Verbs.		Things known.
hob' ble	limp	shud' der	quake	bread
jog gle	shake	shriv el	shrink	bedf
num ber	count	squap der	waste	broth
pam per	glut	strag gle	stroll	beer
pon der	muse	sun der	pärt	bowl
pur chase	buy	swad die	swathe	eake
riv ct	clinch	tan'gle	snarl	cheese
ri fle	rob	with er	fade	cream
seru ple	doubt	be smear'	daub	fish
am ble	pace	con cede	yield	fork
blos som	bloom	con frönt	face	food
ea per	skip	con fide	trust	ham
cen sure	blame	con ceive	think	hash
chuck le	laugh	con struct	build	knife
clam ber	climb	com mend	praise	milk
eöz en	cheat	de ränd	elaim	meat
des troy	doom	de fray	pay	perk
doub le	fold	de terge'	cleanse	plate
fam ish	starve	en tice	tempt	rusk
shud die	crowd	en gage	pledge	soup
trav erse	cross	ex pend	spend	spoon
tort ure	rack	ex tend	reach	salt
im brown'	tan	e-vinee	pröve	stärch
in vest	clothe	im plead	sue	straw
in cline	lean	red' den	blush	tea
in feet	taint	rob ble	boteh	toast
in struct	teach	sav il	cärp	veal
pe ruse	read	en vy	grudge	whey
per mit	let	strug gle	strive	whip
pur loin	steal	qui et	lull	pie
re spire	breath	dis like'	hate	tärt
at tempt	try	mis take	err	bran
ran' sack	search	per form	dö	tripe
a void'	shun	exu' tion	warn	eggs
con trive	scheme	whit en	bleach	fat
dis dain	scorn	be witch'	charm	lärđ

Verbs.		Adjectives.		Species of plants.
sa lute'	greet	ab' jeet	mean	
dif' fuse	spread	ar id	dry	bä'm
be deck	deck	az ure	blue	bean
eon demæ	doom	au burn	brown	beet
• pre tend	feign	cer tain	sure	brake
fright' en	scare	eal lous	hüird	eress
här vest	reap	churl ish	rude	dill
i dle	lounge	du al	twö	dock
lan guish	piñe	filth y	foul	fern
mar ry	wed	frig id	cold	flag
men tion	name	griz zle	gray	flax
si lence	still	lär board	left	fitch
sum mon	cite	lu cid	bright	gourd
tar ry	wait	mea ger	lean	hemp
val ue	prize	mi nor	less	hops
wan der	stray	nov el	new	kale
stag ger	reel	mer ty	gay	mint
rid dle	sift	erook ed	bent	squash

READING LESSON.

God made the sun and the moon. And he made all the stars in the sky.

God made the sea and the dry land. The tall oak of the hill, and the low shrub of the vale are his work.

He sends the rain and the dew. The heat and the cold come from him.

Now he bids the tree put on its green leaf. But soon he will send the snow and ice. Then the leaf will fall, and the tree be left bare.

All things that move on the land, or fly in the air, and all that swim in the sea, have life from God.

He gives to all their food; and at his word all must die. God made all men, and all things.

He made the poor man, as well as the rich man. He made the dark man, as well as the fair man.

All should love God and do his will.

Verbs.		Adjectives.		Trees and their fruit.
at tire'	dress	oe' tave	eight	
as cend	rise	pet ty	small	date
as scss	tax	poign ant	sharp	fig
a dapt	fit	pro lix'	long	lime
be queath	will	rab' id	mad	plum
be rate	seold	rap id	swift	slōe
com pel	force	rag ged	rough	peach
com pound	mix	sa ble	dark	pear
dis till	drop	seär let	red	quince
in flate	swell	skit tish	shy	Trees.
re strain	check	sim ple	plain	ash
em brace	eläsp	tär dy	slow	beech
bär' tur	trade	ti dy	reat	bīrch
bal lot	vote	to tal	whole	eork
ban quet	feast	eor reet'	right	elm
sa tiate	eloy	im mense	väst-	fīr
tram ple	tread	sue cinet	brief	hōlm

				Names.
slum' ber	sleep	se rene'	eälm	
min ute	note	ob tuse	blunt	moss
plun der	rob	loy' al	liege	pink
bat ter	bruise	slen der	slim	rush
re pair'	mend	dee ade	ten	reed
re pose	rest	in' ane'	void	rue
re press	crush	a eute	sharp	sage
de eost	boil	bru nette	brown	sedge
ru' in	wreck	com paet	dense	tares
de ceive'	dupe	ex empt	free	thyme
re gret	rue	de funet	dead	grain
ap pear	seem	dis ereet	wise	corn
be dash	wet	hu mane	kind	otzts
en twine	twist	mi nute	small	rye
u nite	join	pro found	deep	wheat
per fume	scent	re plete	full	peas
trun' dle	röll	ro bust	strong	beans
tum ble	fall	se eure	safe	rice
trump et	sound	re miss	slack	grapes

SECTION III.

	Verbs.		Words of opposite meaning.	
as sist'	aid	help	life	deat
be hold	view	see	light	dark
be stop	give	grant	left	right
be wail	wail	moan	more	less
com pel	drive	force	meet	part
con vert	change	turn	north	south
de spoil	strip	rob	old	new
im merse	whelm	plunge	pain	ease
in fleet	bend	crook	praise	blame
la ment	mourn	grieve	prow	stern
pro pel	push	drive	push	pull
pro cure	gain	get	rich	poor
re tain	hold	keep	rise	fall
buff' et	box	beat	rear	front
edl or	stain	dye	right	wrong

crow' er	crouch	stoop	salt	fresh
crip ple	maim	lame	sit	stand
grov el	crawl	creep	sick	well
hee tor	tease	vex	sink	swim
min' gle	blend	mix	slow	fast
pi lot	guide	steer	soon	late
pil fer	filch	steal	some	none
seat ter	strew	sow	smile	frown
tow er	sear	rise	smooth	rough
mod el	form	mold	strong	weak
fet ter	chain	bind	short	tall
jock ey	trick	cheat	sew	rip
la bor	toil	work	tame	wild
har row	break	tear	thick	thin
ram ble	roam	rove	thaw	freeze
sharp en	edge	point	up	down
in cite'	rouse	move	wake	sleep
be foul	daub	soil	whole	part
in quire	ask	seek	yes	no

TOWN'S SPELLING BOOK.

Nouns.			Materials for "building."	Small Quadrupeds.
bal' lad	lay	song		
bil low	surge	wave	boards	eat
ea price'	freak	whim	bricks	eub
dam' sel	läss	gïrl	brads	hare
fig ure	form	shāpe	tacks	kid
fis sure	chasm	cleft	gläss	lamb
fount ain	fount	spring	joists	lynx
gïrd le	belt	sash	liths	mink
im post	töll	tax	lime	mouse
leav en	bürm	yeast	nails	mole
mis. chief	hürm	hurt	planks	pig
mür gin	verge	brink	plates	pup
of fice	chärge	trust	pins	puß
o dor	scent	smell	put' ty.	rat
pow er	might	strength	posts	skunk
faul ing	fault	lapse	sash	eolt
fan cy	taste	whim	sills	cälf

				Small and large.
fash' ion	form	shape	studs	
fair y	elf	fay	spikes	frog
for age	gräss	hay	stones	toad
erev ice	erack	cleft	screw	ea' vy
eof fer	chest	box	tile	eo ny
eri sis	change	turn	pan' els	civ et
eran ny	chink	erack	mold ings	rab bit
dam age	hurt	loss	bat ten	sa ble
glo ry	praise	fame	cüst ings	squir rol
lath er	foam	froth	blinds	wea sel
pat ent	grünt	deed	bra ces	bi son
set tle	seat	bench	hing es	bu gle
stan thion	post	prop	mor tar	la ma
let ter	type	märk	riäst ers	li on
quo ta	share	pärt	sïd ing	ot ter
mā nes	ghost	shade	shin gles	zer da
step ple	spile	plug	sleep ers	ze ba
de gree'	step	eläss	tim ber	u rus
of fense	erime	sin	cüs ing	i box

Nouns.			Adjectives.		
quar' rel	feud	broil	coup' le	pair	twö
rus tie	elown	swain	e vil	ill	bad
rid dle	sereen	sieve	flae cid	lax	loose
rup ture	breach	break	flesh y	gröes	fat
spe cies	sort	kind	gloss y	smóóTH	bright
sor row	grief	woe	health y	hale	sound
slug gard	drone	mope	lim pid	clear	pure
spig ot	spile	peg	nim ble	quick	spry
va por	mist	fog	pal lid	wan	pale
val ley	dale	glen	qui et	cälm	still
vis äge	phiz	face	si lent	mute	whist
ves tige	trace	märk	sol id	fïrm	härd
mid dle	mid	midst	eon cise'	brief	short
to ken	sign	märk	ex pense	cost	price
herb äge	herbs	gräss	di rect	straight	right
pa rade'	pomp	show	to' tal	whole	all

READING LESSON.

THE wind is air in motion. You can feel the wind, and see how it makes the trees bend and the snow fly.

We could not breathe, nor live, if there were no air. The fire could not burn wood to keep us warm, if there were no air.

The birds could not fly, and ships could not sail, and the boys could not raise the kite.

You could not hear me speak, nor hear the bell ring, nor hear one sound, if there were no air. There could be no fog, nor rain, no hail, nor snow, nor clouds, if there were no air.

You could not see the fine rainbow, nor the green grass. Are you not glad that God made the air?

God makes the ground bring forth fruit for man and beast.

Nouns.

Nouns.

an" gle
a qua
ärch er
bus tle
bed lam
blos som
bold ness
breth ren
brim stone
eär näge
eai tiff
cinet ure
eöm pass
eom pound
eor sair
eom fliet
cy ele

eor' ner
wa ter
bow man
tu mult
mad house
flow er
cour age
broth ers
sul phur
slaugh ter
vil lain
gird le
cür euit
mixt ure
pi rate
eom bat
cür ele

älms' house
in gress
in mate
in stant
i ris
june tion
lär gess
läun dry
loo by
lug gage
lus ter
man sion
mag net
moist ness
mor sel
päs tor
pus tle

poor' house
en trance
lodg er
mo ment
rain bow
un ion
boun ty
wash room
lub ber
bag gage
bright ness
dwell ing
lode stone
damp ness
mouth ful
shep herd
pim ple

do' nor
duch y
des pot
er rand
flex ion
foi ble
fore cäst
fun nel
flu id
gal löws
se ton
deal er
nap kin
fa vor
raw ness
mär vel
ruf fian
win ble
ad vent

giv' er
duke dom
ty rant
mes sage
bend ing
fail ing
fore sight
tun nel
liq uid
gib bet
is sue
träd er
tow el
kind ness
erude ness
wön der
rob ber
gim let
eöm ing

pli' ers
pot tage
prow ess
quad rant
que ry
rack et
re gent
rel iet
rub bish
sab bath
soff er
sci ence
sol stice
thick et
ses sion
si lence
sea port
aly ness
af fray

pin' cers
por ridge
val or
quar ter
ques tion
clam or
rül er
wid owa
ru ins
sun day
seorn er
knowl edge
trop ie
for est
sit ting
still ness
här bor
eun ning
quar rel

Nouns.

Adjectives.

scrip' tares	bi' ble	ag' ile	ac' tive
sin ew	ten don	ae rid	pun gent
sī ren	mer maid	är dent	fer vent
skep tie	doubt er	bale ful	wo ful
spō sor	sure ty	brill iant	shin ing
ten sion	tight ness	bon ny	hand some
thresh old	door sill	ce rate	wax en
ton sure	shāv ing	equs tie	burn ing
tor por	numb ness	diz zy	gid dy
tru ant	i dler	dor mant	sleep ing
tran script	eo p y	drear y	dis mal
treat ment	u sage	e ven	lev el
twee zers	nip pers	fac ile	ea sy
tu mor	swell ing	frag ile	brit tle
us tion	burn ing	fu tile	use less
vel lum	pärch ment	fla grant	glar ing
vest ure	gär ment	hor rid	shock ing

un' guent	oint' ment	jun' ior	young' er
ae cess	ap proach'	lan guid	droop ing
que tion	ven due	la tent	hid den
ere dence	be lief	list less	heed less
in cense	per fume	mus ty	mold y
lee ture	dis course	näs ty	filth y
plaud it	ap plause	neu ter	nei ther
rel ies	re mains	no cent	hurt ful
scan dal	of fense	oft en	fre quent
za ny	buf foon	old en	än cient
ad vice'	coun' sel	peace ful	qui et
ea bal	jun to	pet tish	fret ful
bou quet*	nose gay	sim ple	ärt less
de light	pleas ure	pli ant	lim ber
de fault	fail ure	quag gy	mīr y
ma chine	en gine	text ile	wōv en
ra vine	hol low	smut ty	dirt y
me' ter	meas ure	shag gy	haīr y
		top most	high est

* boo kə'

Adjectives and Adverbs.

pi' ous	god' ly	a fār'	re mote'
pai try	trif ling	ab rupt	sud' den
pu ny	fee ble	a drift	a float
rue ful	dole ful	a thwart	a cross
rud dy	red dish	e reet	up' right
sel dom	rare ly	en eore	a gain'
serv ile	en vish	gen teel	po lite
sil ly	fool ish	ob scene	un chaste
sleaz y	flim sy	ob lique	a slant
shab by	rag ged	am' ple	lärge
ster ile	bar ren	speed y	hast' y
tab by	brin dled	fee bly	faint ly
hand y	read y	därk ish	dusk y
tac it	si lent	pri or	for mer
tep id	luke wärn	tur bid	mud dy
test y	fret ful	neth er	low er
oil y	greas y	smärt ly	brisk ly

Verbs.

tim' id	fear' ful	al lege'	af firm'
touch y	pee vish	an nex	af fix
wä ry	cau tious	an nounce	pro claim
live ly	cheer ful	a bash	eon fuse
a droit'	dex trous	af frönt	of fend
a way	ab sent	ap peal	re fer
be neath	un der	ap pend	at tach
be yond	fur ther	as pire	de sire
di vine	god like	as sail	at tack
ex pert	skill ful	a väunt	be gone
for sooth	tru ly	be troth	es pouse
for lorn	hope less	be reave	de prive
in ert	slug gish	com bine	u nite
mo röse	sul len	com mute	ex change
pa röl	o ral	eon dense	com press
sub lime	loft y	eon cert	eon trive
dire' ful	dread ful	eon coet	di gest
dap ple	spot ted	at test	wit' ness
slack ly	loose ly		

Verbs.	Verbs.	Verbs.	Verbs.
eol late	con pane	re hoane	re cite
con stringe	con tract	re coil	re bound
de mean	be have	re form	a mend
de fend	pro teet	re fund	re pay
de base	de grade	re misce	re lease
de throne	de pose	re voke	re call
de file	pol lute	re spect	re gärd
de hort	dis suade	re quire	de mänd
de tain	with hold	so journ	re side
e volve	un fold	sur vive	out /ve
en thrall	en slave	sus peet	ris trust
in trust	con fide	se cede	with draw
en eroach	in trude	ve neer	in lay
in hume	en tömb	eur tar	re trench
in cense	en rage	can' er	gal' lop
in fer	de duce	ter	rat tle
im pugn	at tack	eod dle	pär boil

in close	sur round	dak ly	tri' fle
in snare	en trap	hag gle	man' gle
mal treat	a base	heark en	list en
o mit	neg leet	chat ter	jab ber
ob jeet	op pose	mum ble	mut ter
per turb	dis turb	pest er	troub le
por tray	de scribe	rim ple	wrink le
pre sume	sup pose	shat ter	shiv er
pro elaim	de elare	stam mer	stut ter
pro cure	pro vide	squab ble	seuf fle
pro gress	ad vance	gig gle	tit ter
pro pound	pro pose	tam per	med dle
re bel	re volt	tram mel	ham per
re dound	con duce	twink le	glit ter
re serve	re tain	van quish	con quer
en twine	en twist	wel ter	wal low
dis euss	de bate	un twist	un wind
in still	in fuse	re gale	re fresh
ad diet	de vote	af fix	sub join

Verbs.

Verbs.

a base'
com pete
com plete
de lay
ex ult
for swear
im prove
in ter
ja pan
oe eur
per plax
pro nounce
re lax
re prieve
re spond
re strict
cred' it

hum' ble
ri val
fin ish
lin' ger
tri umph
per jure
bet ter
bur y
vär nish
hap pen
puz zle
ut ter
slack en
res pite
an swer
him it
be lieve'

be hööve'
de här
de duet
ex clude
de elaim
im peach
re but
re trieve
pre clude
dis perse
es teem
ob serve
ran' som
rev el
sue eor
swin dle
tres' pass

be fit
hin' der
sub tract'
de här
ha rangue
ae euse
re pel
re gain
pre vent
scat' ter
val ue
no tice
re deem'
ea rouse
as sist
de fräud
trans gress

eöv' et
eeh o
fur nish
gath er
göv ern
man age
mer it
pär don
hon or
al lot
ae eöst
ad judge
pre judge
dis band
dis chärge
dis elose
dis eourse
dis gust
dis inäsk

de sire'
re sound
sup ply
eol leet
eon tröl
eon duet
de serve
for give
re vere
as sign
ad dress
a ward
fore judge
dis miss
re lease
re veal
eon verse
dis please
un mäsk

dis' late
säun ter
tack le
quiv er
re proach'
rank' le
men ace
floun der
prom ise
dis count
se eure'
ex pel
re vert
un bind
un nerve
com mix
e slipse
pro long
un joint

or' der
loi ter
här ness
trem ble
in sult'
fes' ter
threat en
strug gle
en gage'
de duet
in sure
e jeet
re turn
un tie
weak' en
min'gle
därk en
length en
dis joint'

SECTION IV.

Verbs.			Words contrasted.	
a bide'	re main'	stay	bôid	bash' ful
a muse	di vert	please	sweet	bit ter
ae quire	ob tain	gain	trp	bot tom
ae cept	re ceive	take	lend	hor row
be eôme	be fit	suit	straight	crook ed
eon ceal	se ereto	hide	clean	dirt y
eon tenn	de spise	seorn	late	ear ly
de eoy	en tice	lure	odd	e ven
dis robe	di vest	strip	male	fe male
de cease	ex pire	die	päst	fu ture
de sist	for bear	cease	fact	fie tion
dis may	ap pall	däunt	light	heav y
es chew	a void	shun	earth	heav en
im merge	im merse	plunge	stiff	lim ber
in dite	eom pose	write	few	ma ny
in vite	re quest	äak	rest	mo tion

per spire'	ex ude'	sweat	mean	no' ble
re buke	re pröve	chide	scarce	plen ty
e leet	se leet	choose	glad	sor ry
sur vey	in speet	view	deep	shal low
sub sist	ex ist	live	saint	sin ner
sue eumb	sub mit	yield	tough	ten der
de sery	es py	see	vice	vîr tue
de piet	pör tray	paint	man	wöm an
af fliet	dis tress	grieve	end	be gin'
en chänt	be witch	chärm	rude	civ' il
sub scribe	eon sent	sign	kind	eru el
ea jole	flat' ter	coax	sound	rot ten
be friend	fa vor	serve	fire	wä ter
eom mänd	or der	bid	hill	val ley
tran scribe	eop y	write	whole	bro ken
de fy	chal lenge	dare	cheap	eost ly
här' bor	shel ter	lodge	dead	a live'
glo ry	ex ult'	boast	now	nev' er
præ tice	per form	dö	give	re ceive'

Verbs.

ex haust'	emp' ty	drain
fa tigue	wea ry	tire
im bué	tine ture	tinge
im brue	moist en	steep
pur sue	fol low	chase
re late	nar rate	tell
blus' ter	swag gor	boast
brand ish	flour ish	wave
drab ble	drag gle	trañ
fos ter	cher ish	nurse
flour ish	pros per	thrive
in jure	dam age	härm
jab ber	chat ter	prate
jin"gle	tink le	elink
li brate	bal ance	poise
lo cate	sta tion	place
sul ly	tär nish	soil

Articles of Food.

bann	ba' con
erout	bis euit
dough	but ter
flesh	ban nock
roll	catch up
loaf	ens tard
mush	chick en
samp	dumpling
souse	flap jack
Article worn.	gru el
vest	mut ton
stock	muf fin
mitts	päst ry
hat	pnd ding
boots	pick le
shoes	pan cake
	veni son

throt' tle	stran" gle	choke
ven ture	haz ard	risk
eär ol	war ble	sing
frus trate	de feat'	foil

Nouns.

bod' ice	cor' set	stays
ban ner	stream er	flag
eär go	läd ing	freight
eär bon	chär coal	eoal
chap let	gär land	wreath
ehol er	an"ger	wräth
dan dy	cox comb	fop
dän ger	per il	risk
dit ty	son net	song
dis triet	re gion	tract
to per	drunk ard	sot
prod uet	ef feets'	fruit
com merce	traf' fic	trade
pro ceeds'	in come	rent

Varieties of Fish.

trout	dol' phin
brēam	dog fish
pike	bur bot
bäss	gray ling
dace	gur net
eärp	lam prey
chub	min nōw
eqd	pipe fish
eel	por poise
ling	pil chärd
perch	pull in
pout	sun fish
roach	sea eärp
ray	sword fish
shärk	tau tog
whale	tun ny
white	tur bot
smelt	whit ing

Nouns.

Birds and Fowls.

em' bers	cin' ders	scale	brant	bit' tern
sym bol	em blem	type	crane	bust ard
kind ness	fa vor	grace	crow	buzz ard
fär del	bun dle	pack	daw	eon dor
fur row	chan nel	groove	döve	epck oo
gam bol	frol ie	prank	duck	eul ver
gath ers	puck ers	fold	drake	chick en
här bor	ha ven	port	finch	fä' eon
man ner	meth od	mode	goose	gan der
mam mon	rich es	wealth	gull	gos ling
bee tle	mal let	mall	grouse	howl et
mön ey	spe cie	cash	hen	hum bird
out line	son töur	sketch	hawk	kill dee
per sons	peo' ple	folks	jay	lin net
pup pet	mam met	doll	kite	mär tin
ran cor	mal ice	apite	lärk	mag pie
ras eal	seoun drel	knave	loon	os trich

spee' ter	phan' tom	ghost	owl	pig' eön
sub jeet	top ie	theme	quail	pheas ant
suf frage	bal lot	vote	rook	rad dock
tat tle	gos sip	prate	snipe	spar row
vīr' gin	maid en	maid	stork	stär ling
viz ard	vis or	mäsk	swan	tur key
de feet'	blem ish	fault	thrush	val ture
de sign	pur pose	plan	wren	wid geön
de eree	a. diet	law	ea' gle	man a kin
de vice	proj eet	scheme	hor on	pel i ean
ef feets	chat tels	goods	par rot	ea na' ry
ho tel	tav ern	inn	ra ven	swal' low
fire' lock	mas ket	gun	rob in	snow bird
throt tle	wind pipe	throat	teal	ma eaw'
proc ess	meth od	course	tern	peu' eock
os tent	to ken	show	geese	mal lard
sa vor	o dor	taste	hens	sis kin
mis take'	er ror	fault	terens	pär tridge
pre' text	pre tense'	shew	bevy	red wing

Adjectives.			Weapons of War.	
du' cet	lus' cious	sweet	balle	bi' bo
frae' tious	snap' pish	cross	därts	cut' lass
gal' lant	val' iant	brave	därks	eär' bine
stur' dy	här'd y	strong	guns	can' non
squal' id	filth' y	foul	pikes	dag' ger
swarth' y	taw' ny	därk	spears	hal' berd
sub' tile	cräft' y	aly	swords	mor' tar
sport' ive	play' ful	gay	States of water.	mas' ket
vap' id	taste' less	stale		pis' tol
ver' dant	vi' rent	green	rain	pon' iard
viv' id	live' ly	bright	hail	ri' fle
su' stere'	rig' id	stern	snow	sa' ber
be' nign	gra' cious	kind	ice	fu' see'
de' mure	so' ber	grave	frost	spoon' toon
in' firm	fee' ble	weak	dew	fire' lock
su' perb	show' y	grand	mist	fire' ärms

THE SUN.

THE sun is of vast size, and is the source of light and heat.

The sun has dark spots on its disk or face. We do not know what these dark spots are.

The sun is a globe in form, and turns round on its axis or poles.

No one has yet found out of what the sun is made. It was once thought to be a ball of fire. It seems to be such to our eyes; but wise men now do not think it is.

They think God would not have made such a vast globe for no end but to give light and heat to orbs, none of which is half as large as the sun is.

The earth goes round the sun once in a year. The moon goes round the earth once in a month, and both receive their light and heat from him.

What a sad world ours would be, were there no sun to shed his light and warmth on us.

SECTION V.

Nouns.

ad' age
 baw ble
 bib ber
 sub stance
 bōl ster
 brig and
 eus tom
 for ceps
 gār bage
 gen tile
 hub bub
 aal ment
 pu pil
 rap ine
 ser aph
 ten or
 prov' erb
 gew gaw
 tip'ler
 bod y
 eush ion
 ban dit
 prae tice
 pin cers
 of fal
 hea then
 tu mult
 ill ness
 sta dent
 plūn der
 cher ub
 pur port

say' ing
 tri fle
 drink er
 mat ter
 pil low
 rob ber
 u sage
 nip pers
 ref use
 pa gan
 up roar
 sick ness
 schol ar
 pil lage
 ān gel
 mean ing

Species of plants.

bār' tram
 be hen
 ben net
 byl rush
 bar dock
 burn et
 eab bage
 eas sia
 eat tail
 eat nip
 eow itch
 eow ship
 eōlts foot
 eock le
 eum in
 eum frey

thrall' dom
 vor tex
 as sault'
 af fairs
 be hest
 re sponse
 das' tard
 hear say
 es say
 slav' er y
 ed dy
 at tack'
 eon cerns
 eom mänd
 re ply
 eow' ard
 ru mor
 at tempt'

Adjectives.

ärt' ful
 ea ger
 gib bous
 boak y
 elam my
 dis mal
 sta ble
 seant y
 murk y
 eräft' y
 är dent
 eon vex
 syl van
 vis eous
 lu rid
 fix ed
 spär ing
 eloud y

bond' age
 whirl pool
 on set
 busi ness
 man date
 ān swer
 pol troon'
 re port
 tri' al

eun' ning
 earn est
 round ing
 wood y
 stick y
 gloom y
 stead y
 nar row
 eb seure'

dar' sy
 fen nel
 gār lie
 gin seng
 hys sop
 i vy
 ka li
 len til
 let tuce
 löv age
 li ehen
 mad der
 mal low
 man drake
 mil let
 ear rot
 mul len
 mus tard
 asp ie

Adjectives.

dump' ish	stu' pid	sleep' y
mor tal	dead ly	fā tal
noi some	nox ious	hurt ful
pā geant	pomp ous	show y
reck less	heed less	care less
sēn ior	eld er	old er
ser rate	jag ged	notch ed
som ber	dusk y	gloom y
taw dry	gaud y	show y
tu mid	tur gid	swōll en
a fār'	re mote'	dis tant
ur bane	po lite	gen teel'
cryp' tie	oe cult	hid' den
frou zy	mus' ty	fet id
lout ish	clown ish	elum sy
se eret	pri vate	un seen'
way ward	fro ward	per verse

Tree and its fruit.

cher' ry
chest nut
cit ron
al mend
ap ple
lem on
man go
or ange
wal nut
eof fee
ol ive
pa paw'
guā' va

Trees.

ma' ple
myr tle
al oe

Verbs.

ab solve'	ae quit'	dis chārgē'	stad' dle
ab stain	re frain	for bear	asp en
ae quaint	ap rise	in form	ban yan
ae eord	as sent	a gree	eam phor
as sert	a ver	af firm	ce dar
bo guile	de lude	de ceive	cy press
eo erce	eon strain	com pel	fus tie
eon fute	re fute	dis prōve	hem lock
com mune	eon verse	dis eourse	lau rel
de fer	de lay	post pone	lin den
en treat	be seech	im plore	pop lar
en hānce	gug ment	in erease	man grove
ex ceed	ex cel	sur pās	ār bute
in vent	eon trive	de vise	pock wood
main tain	sup port	sus tain	eam wood
pro rogue	pro traet	pro long	dog wood
re cede	re treat	with draw	log wood
re store	re turn	re place	rose wood

Verbs.

Species of Plants.

por tend'	pre sage'	fore show'	øn' ion
re nounce	dis own	dis elaim	pärs nep
back' bite	de fame	slan' der	pärs ley
eon vey'	trans pōrt	ear ry	pump kin
de prave	eor rupt	vi" tiäte	plant ain
dis turb	mo lest	troub le	rad ish
ex hort	ad vise	eoun sel	sal ad
ex pand	dis tend	di late'	seal lion
ex pound	ex plain	rn fold	sor rel
en sue	sue ceed	fol' low	tan sy
im pede	re tård	hin der	tea sel
in tend	de sign	pur pose	this tle
pre diet	fore tell	fore show'	tu lip
bick' er	jan" gle	wran" gle	tur nip
bab ble	prat tle	prate	rū bārē
erum ple	rum ple	wrink le	mel on
fur bish	burn ish	pol ish	bam boo'

glis' ter	glis' ten	spärk' le	Dogs.
nur ture	nour ish	cher ish	bär' bet
shack le	hop ple	fet ter	ban dog
dan dle	ea ress'	fond le	bea gle
grum ble	eom plain	mur mur	mäs tiff
ig nite'	in flame	kin dle	pup py
of' fer	pre sent	pro pose'	span iel
reck on	eom pute	num' ber	Shrubs.
sol ace	eon sole	eöm fort	al' der
res pite	sus pend	de lay'	bri er
a lärm'	stärt' le	fright' en	ha zel
af flict	dis tress'	troub le	ken bane
em broil	in volve	dis tract'	Trees.
trans act	per form	man' age	red' oak
un brace	re lax	slack en	live oak
see' ond	sup port	pro mote'	black oak
war rant	main tain	in sure	white oak
per feet	fin' ish	eom plete	wil low
op pugn'	op pose'	at tack	shad dock

Participles.

blink' ing
chat ting
erook ing
eant ing
drag ging
drub bing
deal ing
fōrd ing
fūs ing
fling ing
grub bing
gull ing
hazl ing
hoist ing
heal ing
härm ing
jād ing

wink' ing
talk ing
bend ing
toss ing
draw ing
beat ing
trād ing
wād ing
smelt ing
eäst ing
dig ging
trick ing
eall ing
rais ing
eūr ing
hurt ing
tir ing

Participles.

blos' som ing
ea per ing
cen sur ing
eöl or ing
fam ish ing
hee tor ing
la bor ing
num ber ing
pur chas ing
plun der ing
pil fer ing
red den ing
riv et ing
sev er ing
tow er ing
trav ers ing
wan der ing

blow' ing
skip ping
blām ing
dye ing
stärv ing
vex ing
toil ing
eount ing
buy ing
rob bing
steal ing
blush ing
elinch ing
pärt ing
soar ing
eross ing
rōv ing

loan' ing
laud ing
lash ing
leap ing
push ing
pīl ing
play ing
quit ting
shut ting
slay ing
test ing
ty ing
veer ing
vend ing
wait ing
win ning
wind ing
warp ing
stär ing

lend' ing
prais ing
whip ping
jump ing
urg ing
heap ing
sport ing
leav ing
elōs ing
kill ing
try ing
bind ing
chang ing
sell ing
stay ing
gain ing
turn ing
twist ing
gaz ing

a void' ing
as sist ing
be stow ing
be fit ting
eon fīd ing
dif fus ing
de fray ing
ex tend ing
e vinc ing
per form ing
re tain ing
re pōs ing
sa lūt ing
in elin ing
way' lay ing
wea ry ing
se erēt' ing
re bük ing
pe rus ing

shun' ning
aid ing
giv ing
suit ing
trust ing
spread ing
pay ing
reach ing
pröv ing
dō ing
hold ing
rest ing
greet ing
lean ing
watch ing
tir ing
hīd ing
chīd ing
read ing

SECTION VI.

Adverbs.

apt' ly	fit' ly
brief ly	short ly
blank ly	pale ly
clean ly	nice ly
bare ly	mere ly
cheer ly	live ly
du ly	fit ly
faint ly	fee bly
frank ly	free ly
firm ly	strong ly
fleet ly	swift ly
fresh ly	new ly
gent ly	soft ly
glib ly	smooth ly
good ly	some ly
gross ly	coarse ly

Adverbs.

bash' ful ly	mod' est ly
drear i ly	gloom i ly
dis tant ly	re mote' ly
fa tal ly	mor' tal ly
filth i ly	dirt i ly
for ward ly	ea ger ly
grate ful ly	pleas ant ly
gib ing ly	seorn ful ly
hap pi ly	luck i ly
hand some ly	grace ful ly
harm ful ly	hurt ful ly
heart i ly	sin cere' ly
heed ful ly	care' ful ly
ho li ly	pi ous ly
lav ish ly	waste ful ly
le gal ly	law ful ly

gruff ly	rough' ly
gay ly	fine ly
low ly	meek ly
mild ly	calm ly
plain ly	clear ly
pert ly	smart ly
plump ly	round ly
poor ly	mean ly
right ly	just ly
sage ly	wise ly
sharp ly	keen ly
slack ly	loose ly
scant ly	scarce ly
snug ly	close ly
stern ly	harsh ly
strict ly	close ly
vast ly	great ly
base ly	vile ly
queer ly	odd ly

pru' dent ly
play ful ly
pen sive ly
peace ful ly
pee vish ly
per feet ly
per verse' ly
po lite ly
pre cise ly
pri' vate ly
slug gish ly
sin ful ly
seant i ly
tim id ly
tac it ly
ver i ly
vi' cious ly
de cent ly
stin gi ly

dis creet' ly
sport' ive ly
so ber ly
qui et ly
fret ful ly
com plete' ly
stab' born ly
gen teel' ly
ex act ly
se' cret ly
la zi ly
wick ed ly
nar row ly
cow ard ly
si lent ly
cer tain ly
wick ed ly
prop er ly
nig gard ly

SECTION VII.

Nouns.		Nouns.		Quadrupeds.
al' ti tude	height	af fee' tion	love	ape
bev er age	drink	ärm' is tice	truce	bear
can ti ele	song	bra va' do	brag	buck
eal u met	pipe	ce su ra	pause	eow
eon di ment	sauce	eol lis ion	elash	calf
era ni um	skull	eon eus sion	shock	eolt
eru ci fix	cross	eon ver sion	chänge	deer
des ti ny	fate	eon tu sion	bruise	dog
dom i cile	house	com pul sion	force	elk
firm a ment	sky	de cep tion	cheat	ewe
fur be low	founce	di ree tion	course	fawn
fo li age	leaves	lig' a ture	band	goat
gem i ni	twins	mo nas' tie	monk	hart
eon fi dence	trust	o bei sance	bow	hog
id i ot	fool	o ra tion	speech	horse
in te ger	whole	pa vil ion	tent	hind

lär' ce ny	theft	po ta' tion	draught	mare
lat i tude	breadth	cat' a logue	list	mule
lon gi tude	length	no ble man	peer	moose
mae u la	spot	test a ment	will	ox
moi e ty	half	ter ma gant	seold	roe
or i gin	source	ves ti bule	porch	swine
or i son	prayer	Adjectives.		shote
par a gram	pun	bi' na ry	two	sheep
per qui site	fee	scur ril ous	vile	stag
pär ent age	birth	sin is ter	bad	steer
rem e dy	eure	sor row ful	sad	wolf
ret i nue	train	sim i lar	like	whelp
sus te nance	food	in fer' tile	bare	lamb
sur ein' gle	girth	pro dig ious	huge	kid
seo' ri a	dross	un eom mon	rare	pig
pā geant ry	show	pre' ter it	päst	fox
hap haz' ard	chance	im po lite'	rude	nag
man da mus	writ	nee' tar ous	sweet	eub
per eus sion	stroke	a ce' tous	sour	cur

Verbs.

com' pro mit	pledge
avun ter fait	förge
el e vate	raise
lieb e tate	blunt
jac u late	därt
lae er ate	tear
nav i gato	sail
nom ai ate	name
ob li gate	bind
in to nato	sound
pen o tate	pierce
pu ri fy	cleanse
ru mi nato	muse
sig ni fy	mean
tern in ate	end
tu me fy	swell
un du late	wave

Verbs.

cie a trize	heal	eure
fab ri eate	frame	build
flag el late	seurge	lash
germ in ate	sprout	bud
pal pi tate	throb	beat
tor re fy	pärch	dry
dis cöl' or	tinge	stain
in hab it	dwell	live
re lin quish	leave	quit
veg' e tate	sprout	grow
sae ri fice	slay	kill
des pu mate	froth	foam
en eum' ber	load	clog
ad ven ture	dare	risk
in eurv ate	bend	crook
tan' ta lize	tease	plague
o ver stock'	fill	crowd

de mon' strate	prive
dis cöm fit	rout
en am or	charm
ex hib it	show
ex tin' guish	quench
un dor stand	know
im por tune	urge
gas con ado	boast
e ver eist	eloud
o ver piüss	cross
o ver take	catch
un der mine	sap
sear' i fy	scratch
sur ren' der	yield
sat' u rate	fill
bor us eate	flash
pu tre fy	rot
eon trib' ute	give
de nüd ate	strip

Nouns.

grav' i ty	weight	heft
log ger head	dölt	dunce
mer chand ise	goods	wares
sep ul cher	grave	tömb
spee ta ele	show	sight
in cis' ion	gash	cut
mag' ni tude	bulk	size
sig na ture	sign	mark

Adjectives.

ex plic it	clear	plain
in trep id	brave	bold
la eon ie	brief	short
prin' ci pal	main	chief
sa pi ent	sage	wise
met tle some	brisk	gay
val or ous	brave	bold
vig or ous	strong	stout
vür tu ous	good	chaste

SECTION VIII.

Nouns.

an' nale	ehron' i eles
āl ien	for eign er
bo nus	pre mi um
cap tive	pris on er
cen sus	num ber ing
chi na	por ce lain
elois ter	nan ne ry
chap man	märk et man
des ert	wil der ness
gär ner	gran a ry
gen try	gen tle men
hom age	rev er ence
jus tice	eq ui ty
in quest	in qui' ry
nun cio	mes' sen ger
out rage	vi o lence

Nouns.

ba' sis	foun la' tion
cha os	eon fu sion
eon cert	a gree ment
dis eount	de due tion
ex it	de pärt ure
her ald	pro elaim er
ju rist	ci vil ian
ni ter	sält pe ter
nui sance	an noy ance
pa tron	sup pert er
proc ess	pro ceed ings
see tion	di vi" sion
trais ter	be tray er
ty ro	be gin ner
une tion	a noint ing
ver sion	trans la tion

mid riff	di' a phragm
pär son	eler gy man
peas ant	eon try man
pil grim	trav el er
pört er	ear ri er
prox y	sub sti tute
quan tum	quan ti ty
sam ple	spec i men
sur plus	o ver plus
vie tor	eon quer or
va grant	vag a bond
vig or	en er gy
wiz ard	eon ju rer
mad ness	dis trae' tion
mo tive	in duce ment
dis like'	a ver sion
de fense	pro tee tion
neg lect	o mis sion
färn' er	hus' band man

be quest'	leg' a cy
de spair	hope less ness
ga zette	news pa per
gran dee	no ble man
fa tigue	wea ri ness

Adjectives.

eon' trite	pen' itent
do cile	teach a ble
du ly	prop er ly
fi nite	lim it ed
youth ful	ju ve nile
di verse'	dif fer ent
dis junct	sep a rate
gro tesque	lu di crous
un safe	haz ard ous
east' ly	ex pen' sive
härm less	in nox ious
a kin'	re lät ed
ab struse	dif fi cult

Adjectives.

po' tant	pow' er fal
rũth less	pit i less
sun dry	sev er al
stag nant	mo tion less
dead ly	de struct' ive
eon stant	un chāng ing
bank rupt	in sol vent
de cent	be cōm ing
fal low	un sow ed
mor bid	dis eas ed
o val	el lip tie
pep tie	di gent ive
a ware'	ap pris ed
eon dign	de serv ed
re bate	de due tion
se date	com pos ed
de void	des' ti tute

Verbs.

ac cōu' ter	e quip'
be wil der	eon fuse
eon sum mate	per' feet
de term ine	de cide'
en cōm pass	sur round
en vel op	in wrap
ex pa tiate	en lārge
re cōv er	re gain
ar ro gate	as sume
ag i tate	dis turb
āl ien ate	es trange
eal eu late	com putē
eul ti vate	im prōve
erim in ate	ac cuse
ded i cate	de vote
det o nate	ex plode
der o gate	de tract

Verbs.

a maze'	as ton' ish	ed' u cate	in struct'
de range	dis or der	ex pi ate	a tone
il lume	en light en	ex pli cate	un fold
cap size	o ver turn'	grat i fy	in dulge
dis seize	dis pos sess	it er ate	re peat
de tach	dis en gage	mys ti fy	ob seure
in speet	ex am' ine	mit i gate	as suage
im pend	o ver hang'	mul ti ply	in crease
pre val	o ver hang'	mag ni fy	en lārge
sub vert	o ver cōme	man ci pate	en slave
res' eue	o ver throw	or na ment	a dorn
re quite	de liv' er	pac i fy	ap pease
ent root	ree' om pense	glo ri fy	ex tol
en rich	ex tir' pate	tol er ate	al low
out wit	fer' til ize	ree ti fy	eor reet
dif' fer	o ver reach'	ter ri fy	fright' en
sun der	dis a gree	un der take	en gage'
ri val	sap' a rate	re esp' ture	re take
	em u late	här' mo nize	a gree

Verbs.

Nouns.

proph' e sy	pré diet	är ea' na	se' erets
rat i fy	eon firm	ap par el	elöth ing
ren o vate	re new	a sy lum	ref uge
vil i fy	de fame	'a vul sion	rend ing
vin di eate	de fend	ga ro ra	morn ing
al ter eate	eran"gle	a bun dance	plen ty
ex pe dite	hast en	al li ance	ün ion
eat e chise	ques tion	eon bus tion	burn ing
eon pli ment	fiat ter	eon mo tion	tu mult
eon se erate	hal low	eog ni" tion	knowl edge
eor ru gate	wrink le	de cerp tion	pluck ing
ful mi nate	than der	dis ci ple	learn er
guar an ty	war rant	ef ful gence	bright ness
ir ri gate	wa ter	e nig ma	rid dle
in du rate	hård en	e pis tle	let ter
mad e fy	moist en	er ra tum	er ror
mol li fy	soft en	ex er tion	ef fort

scin' til late	spärk' le	ex eur' sion	ram' bling
e lon' gate	length en	in sur gent	reb el
en rap ture	trans port	mo ni" tion	wain ing
im ag ine	fan' ey	per mis sion	li cense
ap per tain'	be long'	phy si" cian	doe tor
eon tro vert	dis pute	quin tes sence	es sence
eo a lessee	a nite	sa li va	spit tle
cir cum vent	de ceive	sue ces sion	se ries
ef fer vesce	fer ment	su da tion	sweat ing
in ter diet	for bid	vo li" tion	will ing
per se vere	per sist	bag a telle'	tri fle
rep re hend	re prove	ap' er ture	o pen ing
ad ver tise	put' lish	lev i ty	light ness
dis ap pear	van ish	mag ni tude	great ness
eon ter vail	bal ance	mut ter er	grum bler
o ver poise	out weigh'	rab id ness	mad ness
eon dens' ate	eon press	qui et ness	cälm ness
be spat ter	sprink' le	ma ture' ness	ripe ness
trans fig ure	trans form'	leg' a cy	be quest'

Nouns.

am' i ty	friend' ship
ag o ry	an'' guish
an te päst	fore taste
ab lep sy	blind ness
äre h i teet	build er
brev i ty	short ness
eal um ny	slan der
eär ti läge	gris tle
eat a phasm	pöul tice
čhiv al ry	knight hood
eöv e nant	eon tract
eas to dy	keep ing
det ri ment	dam age
dis si dence	dis eord
di a ry	jour nal
ed i fice	build ing
em has sy	mes sage

Nouns.

pau' ci ty	few' ness
pop u lace	peo ple
pros e lyte	eon vert
plen i tude	full ness
pu gil ist	box er
rau ci ty	hoarse ness
reg i men	di et
reg is ter	ree ord
res er voir	cis tern
ru bi go	mil dew
sa pi ence	wis dom
sol i tude	lone ness
spec i men	sam ple
spee u lum	mir ror
sum ma ry	ab stract
tet a nus	lock jaw
fal la cy	de ceit'

en tre pot'	ware' house
fam' i ly	house hold
frip per y	tri fles
* gib ber ish	jär gon
här mo ny	eon eord
hus band ry	til läge
in eu bus	night mare
lib er ty	free dom
man a ele	shack le
mend i cant	beg gar
o di um	ha tred
res i due	rem nant
pū ri ty	clean ness
par a möur	löv er
par a digm	mod el
vo ea' tion	call ing
par' a pet	ram pärt
eon ver' sion	turn ing
sux il iar	heko er

här' le quin	buf foon'
mal a dy	dis ease
a chieve' ment	ex ploit
in ten tion	de sign
im mer sion	plung' ing
re demp tion	ran som
eon pact ness	close ness
trans gress or	sin ner
eon cise ness	brief ness
prod i gy	wön der
sir i ness	gay ness

Adjectives.

an' nu al	year' ly
ar ro gant	haugh ty
ea pa ble	a ble
eur so ry	hast y
dee u ple	ten fold
des pe rate	hope less
plaus i ble	spe'' cious

Adjectives.		Adjectives.	
du' bi ous	doubt' ful	de fi' cient	want' ing
du pli éate	doub le	ef ful gent	shīn ing
du ra ble	lāst ing	e' las tie	spring y
el e gant	grace ful	fa ce' tious	sport ive
fin i eal	fop pish	li ques cent	melt ing
for tu nate	luck y	qui es cent	rest ing
frue tu ous	fruit ful	vi va cious	live ly
hid e ous	frigh't ful	ae' eu rate	ex act'
in do lent	la zy	eourt é ous	po lite
lu nin ous	shīn ing	suf fi' cient	e nough
lu so ry	play ful	tan' ta mount	e' qual
max im um	great est	prob a ble	like ly
dis gust' fu	loath some	quad ru ple	four fold
neg' li gent	heed less	quin tu ple	five fold
o di ous	hate ful	se ri ous	sol emn
op por tune	time ly	so no' rous	sound ing
pet u lant	fret ful	sumpt' u ous	cost ly
pon der ous	weight y	trip li cate	three fold

LUCY AND ROBERT.

LUCY's aunt gave her a pretty new chair made of rose-wood, and it had rockers to it, and a cushion of crimson velvet in it, for Lucy to sit upon. Now, Lucy had a little brother named Robert, and he was two years old. Lucy was so kind as to let the dear little fellow sit in the chair, for she said it will please him so much, and he will be sure not to spoil it. Well, Robert's aunt then gave him a pretty little carriage, painted green, with two soft seats in it; and one morning Betsy, the nurse maid, took him out for a ride. When Lucy saw the carriage standing at the door, and heard little Robert laughing and clapping his hands, for joy at the thought of the ride, she said,

"Please, mother, may I have a ride with brother Robert?"

"Yes, my dear Lucy," said her mother; "you have been so kind to him you may both ride in the carriage"

SECTION IX.

Verbs.

Cloth.

dee' o rate	a. dorn'	deck	baz' at
eu lo gize	ex tol	praise	bat ist
gor mand ize	de vour	gorge	ben gal'
in ti mate	sug gest	hint	bon' ten
in sti gate	in cite	urge	blank et
lib er ate	re lease	free	buck ram
maeh in ate	eon trive	plan	buf fin
rid i eule	de ride	mock	eām brie
stim u late	ex cite	rouse	eam let
eon jeet' ure	sur mise	guess	ean vas
m hib it	re strain	hin' der	eür pet
eon de scend	vouch safe	deign	eot ton
dis em bärk	de bärk	land	eos sas
un der go	en dure	bear	dam ask
dis sev' er	sev' er	pärt	drug get
nu' mer ate	num ber	eount	duf fel

os' cil late	vi' brate	swing	flan' nel
per eo late	fil ter	strain	flor ence
suf fo eate	sti fle	choke	fus tian
ap pre hend'	ar rest'	seize	grog ram
dis en gage	de tach	loose	ging ham
oe ea' sion	pro duce	cause	hol land
in her it	pos sess	heir	ker sey
tran' quil ize	al lay	eälm	lin en
pac i fy	ap pease	soothe	lus tring
dis fig' ure	im pair	mär	mus lin
in' flu ence	per suade	möve	sat in
de vi ate	wan' der	stray	tab by
dis si pate	seat ter	waste	vel vet
in sti tute	ap point'	fix	bro eade'
at tem' per	soft' en	fit	lag' ging
o ver hang	pro jeet'	jut	nan keen'
de mol' ish	de stroy	raze	broad' eloth
ac qui esce'	as sent	yield	sheet ing
in ter mit	sus pend	cease	sack ing

Nouns.

är' öf ter
eoun te nance
fals i ty
pin na ele
sen ti nel
a muse' ment
i o ta
im' pe tus
pro ba tion
qui' e tude
dis sen' sion
är ma da
eon dnet or
po' ten cy
eur ri ele
eav i ty
or di nance

um' pire
vis age
false hood
sum mit
sen try
päs time
tit tle
im pulse
tri al
re pose
dis' eord
squad ron
lead er
pow er
ear ri age
eav ern
stat ute

judge
face
lie
top
guärd
sport
jot
force
proof
rest
strife
fleet
chief
strength
Chaise
eave
law

Species of Plants.

a ean' thus
ba. ril la
ci ou ta
näe eis sus
po ta to
to mä to
to bae eo
ear' a way
cel e ry
cic e ly
sham o mile
daf fo dil
eg lan tine
hy a cinth
hel le bore
jes sa mine
in' di go

chev a lier'
al' i ment
ärt i fice
teg u ment
i dle ness
ap er ture
im ple ment
por ti eo
sor cer ess
ad vānt' age
me an der
dis prof it

horse' man
nu' tri ment
strat a gem
eov er ing
la zi ness
o pen ing
u ten' sil
pi az za
en chānt ress
ben' e fit
lab y rinth
det ri ment

Adjectives.

op' u lent
im po tent
re luet' ant
trans pār ent
au then tic
re pul sive

af' flu ent
im be cile
un will' ing
pel lu cid
gen' u ine
for bid' ding

knight
food
trick
coat
slöth
hole
tool
porch
witch
gain
maze
loss

rich
weak
loth
clear
true
cold

lav' en der
mar i gold
sa vor y

Trees.

but' ter nut
but ton wood
cin na mon
eb o ny
hick o ry
mul ber ry
ey er green
sye a more
white ce dar
red ce dar
rock maple
soft ma ple
ba o bab
är bo ret
är bus cle

SECTION X.

Verbs.

at trib' ute	as eribe'
a ban don	de sert
as sem ble	eon vene
ae knowl edge	a vow
in vei gle	se duce
ex eru ciate	tor ment
in tēr pret	ex plain
pro mul gate	pro mulge
eas' ti gate	chas tise
rat i fy	eon ffirm
reg u late	ad just
sup pli eate	en treat
eo in cide'	eon sur
com pre hend	in clude
eon tra diet	gain say
di min' ish	de erease

im pute'
for sake
eol leet
eon fess
en tice
tort' ure
ex pound'
pub' lish
pun ish
sane tion
ar range'
im plore
a gree
com prise
de ny
les' sen

Insects.

änt
bee
bug
flea
fly
mite
gnat
moth
drone
louse
tick
worm
wasp
breeze
boud
dor

im bö' som
be tok en
dis a vow'
dis o bey
o ver look
in' ter est
pat ron ize
no ti fy

in close
fore show
dis own
re fuse
in spect
eon cern
sup port
in form

sur round'
de note
de ny
neg leet
re view
en gage
fa' vor
pub lish

Tools.

saw
gouge
rake
spade
plow
shears
au' ger
chis el
elev is
colt er
har row
ham mer
hatch et
hay knife
pitch fork
sick le
era
ser er

Adjectives.

bär' bar ous	err' el
bois ter ous	nois y
hor ri ble	dread ful
hal cy on	peace ful
prox i mate	near est
ul ti mate	fi nal
ma jes' tie	state ly
eir' eu lar	ro tund'
phre net' ic	fran' tie
fat' u ous	fool ish

bru' tal
loud
dire
sätm
next
läst
grand
round
mad
weak

Nouns.

Vessels.

prog' e ny	off' spring	is' sue	butt
sal a ry	sti pend	wa ges	eäsk
serv i tude	släv er y	bond age	ean
eon tor' tion	wriTH ing	twist ing	eup
eur mud geon	nig gard	mi. ser	fläsk
en gräv er	seulp tor	eärv er	jär
ex em plar	pat tern	mod el	jug
re sem blance	sem blance	like ness	keg
tär' di ness	late ness	slow ness	pazl
in june' tion	pre cept	com. mänd'	gill
hom' i ly	dis coarse'	ser' man	pī it
apt i tude	apt' ness	fit ness	quart
bound a ry	pre cinet	lim it	mug
ec sta sy	rap ture	trans port	tub
elea n li ness	neat ness	pure ness	tierce
ob tuse' ness	blunt ness	dull ness	eruse
eon eur rence.	a gree' ment	as sent'	urn

Adjectives.

Measures.

ea' ri ous	pu' trid	rot' ten	ell
cīr cum speet	cau tious	pru dent	foot
joe u lar	jo cose	wag gish	inch
jo vi al	jol ly	mer ry	pole
pend u lous	hang ing	swing ing	rod
sens u al	eär nal	flesh ly	rood
som no lent	drows y	sleep y	mile
prod i gal	pro fuse'	lav ish	yärd
ut ter most	ex treme	fur thest	league
vig i lant	a lert	watch ful	Weights.
in sip id	vap' id	taste less	ounce
in hër ont	in nate'	in born	pound
fe' eund	pro lif' ie	fruit ful	dram
re lig' ious	de vout	pi ous	grain
elan des tine	se' eret	pri vate	tun
in fi nite	end less	im mense'	Seats.
del i eato	daint y	ten' der	stool
dis fer ent	un like'	dis tinct	bench

SECTION XI.

Adjectives.

ap' po site
 eul pa ble
 ev i dent
 riv o lous
 am mi nent
 au ta ble
 per ma nent
 per il ous
 rel e vant
 ris i ble
 stren u ous
 sphe ri cal
 mil i tant
 un sa' ble
 im mor tal
 de vic i ful
 suit' a ble
 blām a ble
 man i fest
 triv i al
 im pend' ing
 change' a ble
 du ra ble
 dan ger ous
 per ti nent
 läugh a ble
 vig or ous
 glob u lar
 fight ing
 in eon' stant
 un dy ing
 in vent ive

Adjectives.

im pli' it
 in ces sant
 pa thet ic
 prog nos tie
 vin die tive
 sub' se quent
 trai tor ous
 tem per ate
 mer ci less
 ob so lete
 on er ous
 in fa mous
 e qua ble
 in dul' gent
 ma ter nal
 ra pa cious
 im pli' ed
 un ceas ing
 af feet ing
 fore show ing
 re venge ful
 fol low ing
 treach er ous
 mod er ate
 härd heärt ed
 un us ed
 bur' den söme
 sean dal ous
 u ni form
 hu mor ing
 möth er ly
 rav en ous

am' bi ous
 eo pi ous
 dis so lute
 in so lent
 li a ble
 pros per ous
 quer u lous
 ea thär' tie
 eon tin gent
 eo rus cant
 fa mil iar
 fi du cial
 lo qua cious
 nu tri' tious
 por tent ous
 pu is sant
 ru bes cent
 tre men dous
 il lie it
 sur round' ing
 a bund ant
 li cen tious
 in sult ing
 ex pos ed
 sue cess ful
 eom plain ing
 purg' a tive
 eas u al
 glit ter ing
 in ti mate
 eon fi dent
 talk a tive
 nour ish ing
 om in ous
 pow er ful
 red den ing
 ter ri ble
 un läw' ful
 ob serv' ant
 er rat ic
 in vee tive
 im pa tient
 il le gal
 dis trust ful
 im mod est
 in' tri eate
 pre eo' cious
 ree' re ant
 in dis ereet'
 mär' vel ous
 nig gard ly
 no tion al
 med dle some
 mu ti nous
 om nis' cient
 mi na cious
 me thod ic
 re gärd' ful
 wan' der ing
 a bu' sive
 un eas y
 un läw ful
 sus pi' cious
 in de cent
 en tan' glad
 pre ma ture
 eow' ard ly
 im pru' dent
 wön' der ful
 sor did ly
 fan ci ful
 of fi' cious
 se di' tious
 all know ing
 threat' en ing
 reg u lar

Nouns.

av' er age
bar ri er
eal en dar
eom i ty
eon ti nence
eol lo quy
den i zen
dig ni ty
eu cha rist
et y mon
ex i gence
run a gate
grat i tude
hea THEN ism
in dus try
in sci ence
mas sa ere

me' di um
ob sta ele
al ma nae
eourt e sy
chas ti ty
di a logue
cit i zen
no ble ness
sae ra ment
prim i tive
urg en cy
fu gi tive
thank ful ness
pa gan ism
dil i gence
ig no rance
butch er y

Nouns.

de eo' rum
du en na
e liz ir
ben' e fit
en ti ty
o pi ate
ree ti tude
ren e gade
sat el lite
sen ti ment
sym pa thy
ten e ments
dis or' der
fru i' tion
im pos ter
ne ga tion
op po nent
de' cen cy
gövern ess
eord i al
ad vānt' age
ex ist once
när eot ie
up right ness
vag' a bond
at tend' ant
o pin ion
eom pas sion
pos ses sions
dis turb ance
en joy ment
de ceiv er
de ri al
op pos er

me' te or
nu di ty
pan to mime
ped a gogue
per fi dy
sane ti tude
seot o my
po tent ate
pu ni ness
safe' guärd
är den cy
id i om
ab sti nence
se ere cy
pro fuse' ness
chas' tise ment
de file ment
in eur sion
ob serv ance

fire' ball
na ked ness
mim ie ry
school mas ter
treach er y
ho li ness
diz zi ness
sövr eign
lit tle ness
de fense'
fer' ven cy
di a leet
tem per ance
pri va cy
lav ish ness
eor ree' tion
pol lu tion
in va sion
at ten tion

par ti' tion
pe ti' tion
pre ci' sion
pro vi so
re ten tion
ve' he mence
vert i go
vis it ant
re pub' lie
o' ver ture
ex tine' tion
a ver sion
in cen tive
eom mo tion
mi gra tion
a bash ment
ex pan sion
suf fer ance
leg a tor
di vi' sion
en treat y
ex act ness
eon di' tion
re tain ing
vi' o lence
gid di ness
vis it or
com' mon wealth
pro po' sal
de strue tion
a void ing
in cite ment
ex cite ment
re möv al
eon fu sion
en lärge ment
en dūr ance
test a tor

SECTION XII.

Nouns.

elem' en cy
 lu na tie
 eor pu lence
 eat a ræct
 lu na cy
 bar ris ter
 po si' tion
 eeh i nus
 oe eur rence
 pre cep tor
 eon tri' tion
 re fection
 dis as ter
 eom pōs ure
 dis ten tion
 eon' gru ence

len' i ty
 ma ni æ
 flesh i ness
 wæ ter fall
 ma ni a
 eoun sel or
 at ti tude
 por eu pine
 in ci dent
 in struet' or
 eom pune tion
 re fresh ment
 mis for tune
 se date ness
 ex ten sion
 a gree ment

mild' ness
 mad man
 fat ness
 eas eade'
 mad' ness
 law yer
 pos ture
 hedge hog
 e vent'
 tu' tor
 re morse'
 re pæst
 mis hap
 eælm' ness
 stretch ing
 fit ness

Adjectives.

eon tra ry
 ob sti nate
 fu ri ous
 pli a ble
 te di ous
 tem po ral
 ad he' sive
 e da cious
 in tern al
 mo ment ous
 ma lig nant
 fu ga cious
 ter rif ie
 er' u dite
 mal a pert
 in ex pert
 im ma ture
 in dis tinct

op' po site
 stub born
 vi o lent
 flex i ble
 wea ri sōme
 see u lar
 te na' cious
 vo ra cious
 in tes tine
 im port ant
 ma li' cious
 vōl' a tile
 ter ri ble
 in struet' ed
 im' pu dent
 un skill' ful
 im per feet
 eon fus ed

ad verse'
 will' ful
 ræg ing
 pli ant
 tire sōme
 wōrld ly
 stick ing
 greed y
 in ward
 weight y
 ma lign'
 fly ing
 fright ful
 learn ed
 sau cy
 awk ward
 un ripe
 ob seure

Verbs.

ab' ro gate	a bol' ish	an nul'
com mis' sion	au thor ize	em pow' er
dev' as tate	des o late	rav' age
dep re date	spo li ate	plun der
ne go' tiate	stip u late	bür gain
rev' er ence	ven er ate	re veré
ree om pence	com pen' sate	re pay
im pli cate	en tan" gle	in volve
ap pre" ciate	es' ti mate	val' ue
in' un date	o ver flow'	del uge
vac il late	flue' tu ate	wa ver
dis ci pline	ed u cate	in struet'
dis cour' age	dis heärt' en	de jeet
en vi ron	en cöm pass	sur round
dis com pose'	dis or der	dis turb
dis al low	dis ap prove'	re jeet
dis con cert	in ter rupt	fus' trate

Nouns and Adjectives.

ap pār' ent	ob' vi ous	ev' i dent
com' plai sant	court e ous	po lite'
ae cord' ant	con so nant	a gree' ing
de port ment	de mean' or	be häv ior
di dae tie	pre cep tive	in struet ive
fal la cious	de cep tive	de ceit ful
fla gi" tious	a tro cious	vil' lain ous
nar ra tion	re hears al	re cit' al
ad hēr ent	pär' ti san	fol' low er
in' di gence	pen u ry	pov er ty
sye o phant	par a site	flat ter er
es eu lent	ed i ble	eat a ble
här bin ger	pre eur' sor	fore rün' ner
är se nal.	mag a zine'	ärm' or y
ob la' tion	of' fer ing	sae ri fice
pleas' ant ry	gay e ty	mer ri ment
rap tur ous	ce stat' ie	trans port' ing
in cen' tive	stim' u lus	in cite ment

SECTION XIII.

Verbs.

dis sem' in áte
de lin e ate
ex eo ri ate
e vae u ate
ob na bi late
re frig er ate
in sin u ate

Nouns.

eom mod' i ties
ap pa ri' tion
hi lar' i ty
di rect o ry
me rid i an
vi cis si tude
lam ent a' tion
os tent a' tion

spread
sketch
skin
quit
eloud
eool
hint

goods
ghost
mirth
guide
noon
change
plaint
pomp

Verbs.

ae eu' mu late
ae eom pa ny
eom mu ni eate
eon eat e nate
eor rob o rate
de eap i tate
e rad i eate
ex as per ate
e vap o rate
re an i mate
re ta! i ate
al le vi ate
ar tie u late
ea lum ni ate
co ag u late
de crep i tate

a mäss'
at tend
im pärt
eon neet
eon firm
be head
up root
en rage
ex hale
re vive
re quite
light' en
ut ter
slan der
eur dle
crack le

Nouns and Adjectives.

be nef' i cent
i den tie al
per spie u ous
en gäg ed ness
in def in ite
eq' ui ta ble
es tu a ry
ex trem' i ty
in vet er ate
e ma cia ted
in ter min' gle
un' stru ment
as sess' ment
lo eal i ty
do na tion
min' i mum
mu ti late
sep ul cher

kind
same
clear
zeal
vague
just
frith
end
old
lean
mix
tool
tax
place
gift
least
maim
tömb

in ter' ro gate
in vig or ate
pre var i cate
per' e grin ate

Miscellaneous.

ir ri ga' tion
re cep' ta ele
in quis i tive
va eu i ty
eon cil i ate
dis a buse'
ce les' tial
rev' e nue
re mis' sion
in tel li gent
stu pid i ty
ap pre hen' sive
in gën' ious
a' cerb i ty

ques' tion
strength en
quib ble
jour ney
wa' ter ing
re ceiv' er
in quir ing
emp' ti ness
pro pi' ti ate
un de ceive'
heav' en ly
in eome
pär don
know ing
dull ness
fear ful
skill ful
sour ness

Nouns.		Garments.	Garments.
a bil' i ty	pow' er	bib	s' pron
ac eliv i ty	as cent'	coat	cas sock
a nil i ty	do' tage	cap	jip po.
a rid i ty	dry ness	cape	kir tle
au dac i ty	bold ness	cloak	mit ten
aux il ia ry	help ing	frock	tu nie
de bil i ty	weak ness	gown	trow sers
de lin quen cy	fasl ure	glöve	sur töut'
de vex i ty	slöp ing	quilt	van dyke
ex per i ment	tri al	robe	
e mol u ment	prof it	sock	Pertaining to
ha bil i ment	eloth ing	shirt	garments, or
i den ti ty	same ness	shawl	things worn.
in sig ni a	badg es	skirt	but' ton
mag nif i cence	grand eur	sack	eol lar
ma lev o lence	ill will	seärf	eor set
men dac i ty	false hood	vest	gus set
			ker chief

pa ral' y sis	pal sy	Cloth.	lin' ing
pro pri e ty	fit ness	baize	pock et
pro fi' cien cy	prog ress	crape	rib bon
te mer i ty	rash ness	chintz	tip pet
rus tic i ty	rude ness	drab	frill
sphe ric i ty	round ness	felt	Kinds of furs
a pol o gy	ex cuse'	gauze	a' eorn
de eliv i ty	de scent	plaid	bur rel
dev as ta' tion	hav' oe	plush	eur rant
er u di' tion	learn ing	rug	dam son
eo a li' tion	un ion	serge	fil bert
in de pend ence	free dom	silk	mel on
eb ul li' tion	boil ing	Shrubs.	nut meg
im mi nu tion	de crease	eane	eo' eoa
val e die tion	fare well	hedge	rai sin
ag' ri cul ture	färm' ing	heath	ha zel nut
pul chri tude	beau ty	rose	pine ap ple
ar rear' age	ar rears'	broom	maz ard
sus ten ta' tion	sup port	thorn	wal nut

Adjectives.		Land.	Furniture.
a non yamous	name' less	eoun' try	beds
eon viv i al	fes tal	eoun ty	stools
im pe ri al	roy al	ean ton	bowls
in dig en ous	na tive	isl and	brooms
le git i mate	law ful	isth mus	chairs
pos te ri or	lat ter	mount ain	chests
so lic it ous	anx ious	prov ince	churn
sub serv i ent	use ful	prāi rie	clock
ul te ri or	fur THER	Games.	desks
a' mi a ble	lōve ly	bill iards	forks
sal u ta ry	whole sōme	check ers	jārs
am i ea ble	friend ly	raf fle	knives
or di na ry	com mon	ten nis	lamps
see on da ry	see ond	Insects.	mats
sed en ta ry	sit ting	bee' tle	pans
trans i te ry	fleet ing	bed bug	pails
hor i zon' tal	lev el	erick et	plates

Miscellaneous.			
eon' trast	op po si' tion	gad' fly	spoons
pref ace	in tro due tion	bean fly	screen
pre pense	pre eon ceiv ed	a phis	stoves
fore stall	an tic' i pate	bot fly	stands
pris' tine	o rig in al	ox fly	tongs
spe' cial	par tie u lar	wee vil	tray
mourn ful	lam ent a ble	Salta.	urns
mo dish	fash ion a ble	al' um	wheels
lone ly	sol i ta ry	ep som	dish' es
pre' cious	val u a ble	bo rax	chi na
ex act'	me thod' ie al	glaub er	ba sins
ti' dings	in tel li gence	gyp sum	buck ets
rav el	dis en tan' gle	Bedding.	plat ters
want age	de fi' cien cy	blank'et	so fa
wōn der	ad mi ra' tion	ham mock	sal vers
in erease	aug ment a tion	mat ress	ta bles
pro fane'	ir rev' er ent	pal let	shōv els
re buke	rep re hen' sion	era dle	pitch ers
		pil low	bel lōws

SECTION XIV.

Miscellaneous.

Water.

ce leb' ri ty	re nown'	fame	bay
in gen u ous	ean' did	frank	cove
eri te ri on	stand ard	rule	creek
fas tid i ous	squeam ish	nice	flood
de märk a' tion	lim it	bound	frith
ex pe di' tion	dis patch'	speed	gulf
par tic' i pate	pär take	share	lake
nu' ga to ry	fu' tile	use' less	pond
a bom' in ate	ab hor	de test'	pool
in au gu rate	in duet	in vest	rill
pro eras ti nate	de fer	de lay	sea
prog nos tie ate	fore show	fore tell	brook
re pu di ate	dis eärd	re jeet	spring
ob lit er ate	e rase	ef face	stream
ab bre vi ate	a bridge	short' en	sound
ex pa tri ate	ex ile	ban ish	burn

ae cel' er ate	hast' en	quick' en	Land.
as sid u ous	sed u lous	dil i gent	earth
mat' ri mo ny	wed lock	mar riage	eape
rep u ta' tion	re pute'	ered it	isle
trep i da tion	tre' mor	trem bling	plat
se ver' i ty	rig or	striet ness	state
in iq ui tous	wick ed	un just'	town
in ad vert' ent	heed less	eare' less	Beds.
är til' le ry	ord nance	ean non	couch
eom pat i ble	eon sist' ent	suit a ble	eot
in teg ri ty	prob i ty	hon est y	bunk
mu nif i cent	gen er ous	lib er al	Earths
pe ti' tion er	sup pli eant	sup pli ant	clay
si mil i tude	sim i le	like ness	loam
me phit ie	pöi son ous	nox ious	märl
eon trae tion	short' en ing	shrink ing	mold
se eu ri ty	pro tee' tion	safe ty	soil
in thrall ment	serv' i tude	bond age	lime
ma lig ni ty	vir u lence	mal ice	chätk

SECTION XV.

Adjectives.

au spi'' cious
eos met ie
är' du ous
hor ta tive
no ta ble
pla ea ble
pal pa ble
par a mount
tur bu lent
vis i ble
vin ci ble
in tri eate
lu cra tive
pro pi'' tious
im promp tu
sub al tern

fa' vor a ble
beau ti fy ing
la bo' ri ous
ad vis o ry
re märk a ble
ap peas a ble
per cep ti ble
su pe ri or
tu mult u ous
dis cern i ble
eon' quer a ble
com pli ca ted
prof it a ble
mer ci ful
ex tem' po re
in fe ri or

Instruments of Music.

ban' dore
bag pipe
bu gle
corn et
cym bal
fid dle
haut boy*
jews härp
or gan
sack but
spin et
ta bor
tim brel
bas soon'
guit är

Nouns.

m' fi del
me men' to
mi as ma
lex' i eon
dis burse' ment
in vest ment
ex emp tion
dys pep sy
re trae tion
es trange ment
im po tence
meas ure ment
in ter diet
a nal' o gy
e bri e ty
fi del i ty
fra ter ni ty
hu mil i ty

un be liev' er
re mem' bran cer
ef flu vi a
die' tion a ry
ex pend' i ture
in vest i ture
im mu ni ty
in di ges' tion
re eant a tion
äl ien a tion
in a bil i ty
men su ra tion
pro hi bi' tion
re sem' blance
drunk' en ness
faith ful ness
bröth er hood
hum ble ness

büss' vi' ol
trump' et

Verse, poetry.

dae' tyl
ep ie
ee logue
geor gie
i dyl
lyr ie
pe an
spon dee
tro chee
stan za
blank verse
rhyme
sat ire
i am' bie
päs' tor al

* ho boy

Verbs.

ea pit' u late
 de lib er ate
 dis erim in ate
 dis eoun te nance
 hab it u ate
 in ear cer ate
 eom mem o rate
 re cip ro eate
 dis en tan" gle
 un der val ue
 de pop' u late
 ex on ar ate
 pre pon der ate
 re mu ner ate
 spe cif i eate
 mo nop o lize
 ag' grand ize

sur ren' der
 eon sid er
 dis tin" guish
 dis eour age
 ae eus tom
 im pris on
 cel' e brate
 in ter change
 ex' tri eate
 un der rate'
 dis peo' ple
 dis bur den
 out weigh'
 ree' om pense
 spec i fy
 en gröss'
 dig' ni fy

Precious Stones.

ag' ate
 ber yl
 erys ta
 dia mond
 jew el
 ja cinth
 jas per
 o nyx
 o pal'
 ru by
 sär dine
 sap phire
 to paz

Metals.

eo p' per
 eo balt
 nick el

Nouns.

a lae' ri ty
 al le gi ance
 a vid i ty
 hos til i ty
 in iq ui ty
 pro gen i tor
 mon' o logue
 eom pe tence
 u til' i ty
 ea lam i ty
 pos ter i ty
 re cip i ent
 ur ban i ty
 eo ad ju' tor
 dis so lu tion
 res ti tu tion
 va eu' i ty
 mal e fae' tor

cheer' ful ness
 loy al ty
 ea ger ness
 en mi ty
 wick ed ness
 an ces tor
 so lil' o quy
 suf fi" cien cy
 use' ful ness
 mis for' tune
 de scend ants
 re ceiv er
 po lite ness
 as sist ant
 dis solv ing
 re stör ing
 emp' ti ness
 crim i nal

Metals.

bull' ion
 bis muth
 i ron
 pew ter
 sil ver

Fish.

gram' pus
 her ring
 had dock
 shīn er
 mul let
 floun der
 bārb el
 pol lock
 sazm ōn
 suck er
 stur geōn
 hāl i but

Nouns.

Diseases of Man.

ad u ta' tion
dim i nu tion
cas' u al ty
hor ti cul ture
or a to ry
pär si mo ny
mer ce na ry
in sur rec' tion
in can ta tion
pro lon' ga' tion
req ui si' tion
ren o va tion
res ig na tion
lim it a tion
de lir' i um
ae' ca ra cy
sep a ra tist

flat ter y
less en ing
ae ci dent
gär den ing
el o quenco
spär ing ness
hire ling
se di' tion
en chänt ment
length' en ing
re quir' ing
re new al
sub mis sion
re strie tion
de ränge ment
pre ci' sion
dis sent er

a' gus
an thrax
asth' ma
bel lon
can cer
cank er
chol er a
col ic
fe vers
chil blain
drop sy
grav el
hor pes
hick up
hu more
jäun dico
mea sles

Adjectives.

ap pro' pri ate
ehi mer ie al
ef fem i nate
im pet u ous
in vid i ous
i tin er ant
me lo di ous
re cip ro cal
con eom i tant
de lee ta ble
com mene ing
in sid i ous
com mo' di ous
op pro bri ous
pred' a to ry
mis er a ble
pro ca' ri ous
e lab o rate

pe eül' iar
fan' ci ful
wo man ish
vi o lent
en vi ous
trav el ing
mu sie al
mu tu al
at tend' ing
de light ful
be gin ning
in snar ing
con ven ient
re proach ful
plun' der ing
un hap' py
un cer tain
la' bor ed

quin' ey
rat tles
seur vy
ter ters
pleu ri sy
ty phus
ul cers
whit low
ea tärrh'
rick' ets
phthis is

Diseases of
beasts.

found' er
gland ers
mur rain
spav in
an' ti cor
stag gers

THE TOY BRIG.

James. Where have you been, Charles, and where did you get this nice ship?

Charles. I have been all the way to John Boon's.

James. But why did you not call me? I should like to have gone.

Charles. The fact was, James, I went to see if John had made this ship. He told me he would make me one, but I was not sure when it would be done; and as I meant to give it to you, I did not wish you to see it till then.

James. Thank you, dear Charles; how kind it was in you to think of me; and what a fine ship this is! But who is John Boon?

Charles. Oh, he is a son of George Boon, the boatman, who is sick, and quite poor. All they have to live on, is what John earns. He is not fit for hard work, but he makes all sorts of nice, neat things, and rich folks buy them to help him, for he is a good boy.

James. Oh, I should like to see some of the toys he makes. May be I should buy some thing of him.

Charles. He will be glad to have you, for he has a fine lot of toys on hand. But to my mind, the things he makes best are boats and ships, and he rigs them all in fine style.

James. We will give him a call in a day or two. But what do you mean by "rigs them?"

Charles. To rig a ship is to put up the masts, and ropes, and sails. You see here are two masts, so this is a brig.

James. Is she a brig, Charles?

Charles. Yes; but not a brig of war; she has no guns, or port holes to fire from. But she is of a good size and shape, and I hope will sail well.

James. I hope so, too. We will take her down to the beach with us, Charles.

Charles. That is just what made me in such haste; for my aunt said we might spend the rest of the day on the beach.

James What a fine time we shall have! As we go, we can sail our brig in the streams by the way.

Charles. But we must first launch her from the snore, as they do the ships built in a ship yard.

James. "Launch her," Charles! What do you mean by that?

Charles. I can tell you what a launch is, for I have seen one, and a fine sight it was. A ship, though it sails on the sea, is built on the land; and a launch, is when they let her slide down from the place where she was built, to float on the sea.

James. Oh, I know now what you mean; but let us first think of a name for her.

Charles. Yes; but do not fix on a hard name, as if she was a brig of war; she is not to fight, you know.

James. Then if she is to be a ship of peace, we will call her "*The Friends*."

Charles. That will be a good name, and John can paint it on her stern.

James. Can John paint names too?

Charles. Oh, yes, quite well; he paints names on all the ships he makes. He paints his toys, too, and they look fine, you may be sure. I wish you could see them. He has men, girls, boys, dolls, and all such things.

James. I should not think a boy like him could make such things. But will there be time for him to put the name on my brig? I must go home soon, you know.

Charles. Oh, he can paint it in half an hour, and it will soon dry. I will get him to do it in good style for you.

James. Thank you, Charles. I shall think much of my ship for your sake. When I am at home it will make me think of you, and how kind you were to me, when I look at my ship.

Charles. And I shall think of you, James, when you are gone. I hope we shall be friends as long as we live.

James. Oh, I am sure we shall, Charles.

SECTION XVI.

Miscellaneous.

cir' cum stan'ces
 be nev' o lence
 ex pe di ent
 con sum ma' tion
 eom pe ti' tion
 op er a tion
 ob li ga tion
 ma lev' o lence
 in ves ti gate
 ex hil a rate
 mag nif i cent
 dex ter i ty
 ad' ver sa ry
 ig no min y
 ep i derm' is
 un der stand ing

eou di' tion
 char i ty
 suit a ble
 eom ple' tion
 ri val ry
 a gen cy
 eon tract
 en mi ty
 seru ti nize
 en liv' en
 ma jes tie
 ex pert ness
 en' e my
 in fa my
 eu ti ele
 in tel lect

state
 löve
 fit
 end
 strife
 wörk
 bond
 spite
 sear'ch
 cheer
 grand
 skill
 foe
 shame
 skin
 mind

de bil i tato
 ex ten u ate
 ob strep er ous
 e pit o me
 ex te ri or
 e lu ci date
 hab it a' tion
 eon' tu me ly
 an i mad vert
 ex on' er ate
 ex term in ate
 su'per flu ous
 oe eu pa' tion
 laz a ret to
 re verb' er ate
 o be di ent
 al ter ca' tion
 il lus' tri ous
 in noe u ous

e nerv ate
 pal' li ate
 clam or ous
 a bridg' ment
 ex tern al
 il lus trate
 res' i dence
 in so lence
 erit i cise
 dis bur' den
 ex tñr pate
 re dun dant
 em ploy ment
 hos' pi tal
 re eeh' o
 sub mis sive
 eon ten tion
 em' i nent
 in no cent

weak en
 less en
 nois y
 ab straet
 out ward
 ex plain'
 a bode
 re proach
 cen' sure
 un load'
 de stroy
 use' less
 bus i ness
 pest house
 re sound
 du' ti ful
 dis pute'
 fa mous
 härm less

SECTION XVII.

Miscellaneous.

an tag' o nist
a me na ble
spon ta ne ous
a nom a lous
e con o my
in e bri ate
ob liv i on
per pet u al
pri mor di al
ev' i dent ly
the ol' o gy
va' ri e gate
noir en' ti ty
pro pens i ty
hy poth e sis
tau tol o gy

ad' ver sa ry
an swer a ble
vol un ta ry
ir reg' u lar
fru gal i ty
in tox i cate
for get ful ness
con tin u al
o rig in al
ob' vi ous ly
di vin' i ty
di vers i fy
non ex ist' ence
in clin a tion
sup po si' tion
rep e ti' tion

Civil and Military
Officers.

ward' en
scal er
cap tain
col o nel
con sul
dau phin
en sign
en voy
jus tice
ma jor
may or
mär quis
ser geant
sher iff
vice roy

u biq' ui ty
con ster na' tion
con va les cent
der e lie tion
ex e ge sis
rem i nis cence
dis crep' an cy
at tent ive ly
mol' er ate ly
ex cūs' a ble
com bust i ble
dis con nec' tion
fa mil iar ize
in ad e quate
in ae cu rate
ered it a ble
mal e dic' tion
em böld' en ed
per plex i ty

om ni pres' ence
as ton' ish ment
re cov er ing
a ban don ment
ex pla na tion
ree ol lee tion
dis a gree ment
dil' i gent ly
tem per ate ly
pär don a ble
in flam' ma ble
sep a ra' tion
ha bit' u ate
in suf fi' cient
er ro' ne ous
rep' u ta ble
ex o era' tion
en cour' a ged
em bar rass ment

vis' count^e
es quire'

Ecclesiastical.

bish' op
eu rato
vie ar
dea con
el der
ex ürch
prel ate
pri mate
roe tor
doe tor
priest
leg' ate
dean
preach er
ex ürch' ate

* Vt' count.

Miscellaneous.

des' pi en ble	con tempt' i ble	mean
pre pos' ter ous	ir ra tion al	ab surd'
com mis er ate	com pas sion ate	pit' y
con gru i ty	con sist en cy	fit ness
an te co' dent	an te ri or	pri or
en eo' mi um	pan e gyr' is	eu lo gy
for tu i tous	ae ci dent al	cas u al
ce ler i ty	ve loc' i ty	swift ness
e quiv o cal	am big u ous	doubt ful
pro pin qui ty	prox im i ty	near ness
con see' ta ry	eor' ol la ry	de due' tion
ex or bi tant	ex trav' a gant	ex ces sive
ex u ber ant	lux u ri ant	a bund ant
fe lic i ty	be at i tude	hap' pi ness
cir cum stan' tial	par tie u lar	mi nute'
im pâr' tial ly	eq' ui ta bly	just ly
in stru ment' al	con du' cive	aid ing

THE PLAYTHINGS.

1. "O! mother, here's the very top,
That *brother* used to spin,
The vase with seeds, I've seen him drop
To call our robin in;
2. "The line that held his pretty kite,
His bow, his cup, his ball,
The slate on which he learned to write,
His feather, cap, and all."
3. "My dear, I'd put the things away,
Just where they were before,—
Go, Anna, take him out to play,
And shut the closet door."
4. Sweet innocent! he little thinks,
The slightest thought expressed,
Of him that's dead,—how deep it sinks
Within a mother's breast.

Miscellaneous.

pro fi" cien ty
 com pul so ry
 ad ven ture sōme
 de mon stra tive
 es tab lish ed
 un cōr eum speet
 e vent u ate
 eon term in ous
 eon tu ma' cious
 sus ten ta tion
 dis po si" tion
 des pe ra tion
 en ter tain ment
 eom pat' i ble
 eon sum ma' tion
 pār tic' i pant
 in elin a' tion

ad vānce' ment
 eom pel ling
 has' ard ous
 eon elu' sive
 eon firm ed
 in ean tieus
 term in ate
 bord er ing
 ob sti nate
 main te nance
 ar range' ment
 hope' less ness
 a muse' ment
 eon sist ent
 eom ple" tion
 pār tāk er
 tend' en cy

prog' ress
 fōr cing
 dār ing
 oer tain
 fix ed
 heed less
 is sue
 touch ing
 per ver se
 sup part
 meth' od
 de spair'
 treat' ment
 fit ting
 end ing
 shār er
 leam ing

de vel' op ment
 dis eon so late
 as ton ish ment
 de ci pher ed
 eom pre hen' sive
 per' emp to ry
 sanc ti mo ny
 su per vi' sor
 en er get ic
 in' do lent ly
 mol est a' tion
 neg' li gent ly
 ob seu ra' tion
 ob' sti nate ly
 o ver rūl' ing
 pas siv' i ty
 pit' i ful ness
 in ad' e quate
 in an i mate

dis clos' ure
 de jeet ed
 a maze ment
 ex plain ed
 ea pa cious
 ab so lute
 de vout' ness
 o ver seer'
 vig' or ous
 slug gish ly
 an noy' ance
 heed' less ly
 ob seūr' ing
 stub' born ly
 eon trōl' ling
 pas' sive ness
 ten der ness
 in eom plete'
 spir' it less

un fold' ing
 eōm' fort less
 eon fu' sion
 un fold ed
 ex tens ive
 pos' i tive
 ho li ness
 in speet' or
 fōr' ci ble
 la si ly
 dis turb' ance
 re miss ly
 dār k' en ing
 will ful ly
 di rect' ing
 sub mis sion
 eom pas sion
 de feet ive
 in act ive

Miscellaneous.

e mol li ent
 ef frōnt er y
 per cip i ent
 un der tāk' ing
 re sid' u um
 nec' es sa ry
 ti mid' i ty
 eon see u tive
 in cip i ent
 in ad vert' once
 im pris' on ment
 im mae u late
 im per a tive
 cīr cum fer ence
 i ras ci ble
 in firm i ty
 re sus ci tate

le ni ent
 im pu dence
 per cep' tive
 ad vent ure
 re main der
 es sen tial
 eow' ard ice
 sus ceed' ing
 be gin ning
 neg' li gence
 eon fine' ment
 un de fīl ed
 im pc' ri ous
 pe riph e ry
 in' ri ta ble
 weak ness
 re viv' i fy

soft' en ing
 san ei ness
 per ceiv' ing
 en' ter prise
 res i due
 req ui site
 fear ful ness
 fol low ing
 eom menc' ing
 o' ver sight
 re straint'
 spot' less
 eom mēnd' ing
 pe rim e ter
 pas sion ate
 dis ease'
 re vive

cer e mo' ni ous
 eon ti gu i ty
 o ee nom ic al
 in di vid u al
 plu vi am e ter
 pri mo ge ni al
 hy per bo re an
 an i mos i ty
 o le ag in ous
 per spi cu i ty
 sub i ta ne ous
 su per oil i ous
 sub sid' i a ry
 di lap i da ted
 hi e ro glyph' ic
 in fat u a tion
 im' po tent ly
 ex pe' di en cy
 in ten tion al ly

form' al
 eon tact
 fru gal
 sin gle
 rain gage
 first born
 north ern
 ha tred
 oil y
 clear ness
 sud den
 haugh ty
 aid ing
 de cay' ed
 em' blem
 fol ly
 weak ly
 fit ness
 de sign' ed ly

Buildings.

är se nal
 hos pi tal
 ma se' um
 meet' ing house
 nun ne ry
 syn a gogue
 the a ter
 ea the' dral
 pan the on
 ro tun da
 state pris on

Quadrangle.

ieh neu' mon
 o pos sum
 kan' ga roo'
 cha me le on
 zo oph a gan
 är ma dil' lo

SECTION XVIII.

Miscellaneous.

in seru' ta ble
de fin i tive
vil' lain ous ly
eom pla' cen cy
pre mul ga' tion
eon tem pla tion
eor re spond ent
pune' tu al ly
in au spi' cious
at tent' ive ly
dee la ra' tion
dis re spect ful
de spite' ful ly
cir eum ven' tion
a muse' ment
di vers i ty

un search' a ble
de term in ate
in' fa mous ly
ap pro ba' tion
pub li ea tion
med i ta tion
an' swer a ble
seru pu lous ly
un for' tu nate
dil' i gent ly
af firm a' tion
ir rev' er ent
ma li' cious ly
im po si' tion
ree re a tion
dif' fer ence

hid' den
fi nal
base ly
pleas ure
no tice
stud y
sui' ed
ex act' ly
un luck y
care' ful ly
as ser' tion
un civ il
scorn' ful ly
de cep' tion
di ver sion
un like ness

dis fig' ure ment
af fee' tion ate ly
dis a gree' a ble
dis sat is fac' tion
eom mis er a tion
eom pli ment' a ry
con spie' u ous ly
cir eum ro' ta ry
de term in a' tion
de bil i ta tion
del e te' ri ous
eon tu me li ous
de rog' a to ry
vol a til' i ty
in ju' ri ous ly
so lic i tude
so lic it a' tion
ae ri mo' ni ous
eon tra diet o ry

de form' i ty
ten' der ly
un pleas' ant
dis eon tent'
eom pas' sion
o bli' g ing
o' pen ly
re volv' ing
de cis ion
fee' ble ness
de struet' ive
re proach ful
de tract ing
live' li ness
hurt ful ly
anx i' e ty
sup pli ca' tion
eor ro' sive
in eon sist' ent

de face' ment
lov' ing ly
of fens' ive
dis like'
pit' y
civ il
plain ly
turn ing
pur pose
weak ness
dead ly
a bus' ive
de grad ing
lev' i ty
wrong ful ly
earn est ness
en treat' y
shärp
eon' tra ry

Miscellaneous.

e qui lib' ri um
 as si du i ty
 het' e ro dox y
 dis sat is fac' to ry
 flex i bil' i ty
 in ter mu ta' tion
 re pu di a tion
 el e ment' a ry
 in u til i ty
 in ter lo eu' tion
 dis rep' u ta ble
 dis hon or a ble
 dis con tin' u ance
 dis a gree a bly
 sub or din a' tion
 cir cum am' bi ent
 con fra ter ni ty

e' qui poise
 dil i gence
 her e sy
 dis pleas' ing
 pli' an cy
 in ter change
 re jec' tion
 pri' ma ry
 use less ness
 di a logue
 dis grace' ful
 re proach ful
 ces sa tion
 un pleas ant ly
 sub jec' tion
 sur round ing
 brot' er hood

Great Circles on
the Globe.

e qua' tor
 ho ri zon
 e elip tie
 so lures
 me rid' i an

Smaller Circles.

trop' ies
 po lar
 cir cle

Planets.

Mer' eu ry
 Ve nus
 Earth
 Märs
 Ju' pi ter
 Sat urn

com mu ni ca' tion
 a bom' in a ble
 vo eab u la ry
 in ter po si' tion
 in ter pret a tion
 in sin cer' i ty
 in har mo ni ous
 in hu man i ty
 in ciär cer a' tion
 in fer til' i ty
 dis sim u la' tion
 dis in gen' u ous
 dis erim in a' tion
 dis ap pro ba tion
 in trin' sie al ly
 in va ri a ble
 in vid i ous ly
 su per in tend' ence
 ma te' ri al ly

in' ter course
 de test' a ble
 dic' tion a ry
 in ter ven' tion
 ex pla na tion
 de ceit' ful ness
 un mu sie al
 bär bar i ty
 im pris on ment
 un fruit ful ness
 hy poë ri sy
 il lib er al
 dis tin' guish ing
 dis ap pröv' ing
 in tern' al ly
 un change a ble
 en' vi ous ly
 su per vis' ion
 es sen' tial ly

Her' schel
 Nep tune

Asteroids.

Ce' res
 Pal las
 Ju no
 Ves ta

Protections in
War.

shield
 buck' ler
 helm et
 cui rass
 re dout
 stock ade
 for' tress
 eas tle
 bas tion

Miscellaneous.

con sid' er ate ly pru' dent ly
 con so ci a' tion com pan' ion ship
 con du pli ca tion doub' ling
 con de scend' ing ly court e ous ly
 de fam' a to ry ea lum' ni ous.
 in flam ma to ry in flām ing
 in ju di' cious ly un wise ly
 in suf fi' cien cy de fi' cien cy
 in ere du li ty un be lief'
 in ma tu ri ty un ripe' ness
 in pen' i tent ly ob' du rate ly
 in per ti nent ly of fi' cious ly
 in pro pri' e ty un suit a ble ness
 il lus' tri ous ly con spie u ous ly
 in ag' in a ry vis' ion a ry
 in ci dent' al ly eas u al ly
 in au spi' cious ly un fa' vor a bly

Days.

Bas' fin's
 Ben gäl
 Bis cay
 Cam peach' y
 Ches' a peake
 Del a ware
 Fun dy
 Hud son's
 Mo bile'

Seas.

A' zoph
 Bal tie
 Black
 Chi' na
 Cas pi an
 I rish
 Mär mo' ra

be red' it a ry pat ri mo' ni al
 ob lit er a' tion ef face' ment
 pre or di na tion fore or dain ing
 pre oc cu pa tion pre pos ses sion
 pre pos' ter ous ly ab surd' ly
 pro cras ti na ting de lay ing
 prof' it a ble ness gain' ful ness
 prob lem at' ic al ques tion a ble
 prog nos' tic a ting fore show' ing
 su per im pend' ing o ver hang' ing
 sup plement' a ry ad di' tion al
 un al ter a ble un change a ble
 tu mult u a ry dis or der ly
 vo lup tu ous ly lux u ri ous ly
 in vol un ta ri ly un will ing ly
 in har mo' ni ous ly dis cord ant ly
 in sig nif i can cy un im port' ance
 in mu ta bil i ty un change' a ble ness
 im prob a bil i ty un like li hood

North
 Yel' low
 White
 Gulfs.
 Both' ni a
 Cal i for' ni a
 Fin' land
 Ge no' a
 Mex' i eo
 Per si an
 St. Law' rence
 Si' am
 Tä rän' to
 Ven' ice

Channels.

Brit' ish
 Bris tol
 St. Geo rge's
 Mo zambique

SECTION XIX.

DEFINING BY PHRASES.

a stray	out of the right way	Cities of Europe.
a wait	to wait for	Ath' ens
be siege	to lay siege to	Ber lin
be ware	to be cautious	Bor deaux*
cha grin	state of ill-humor	Brus' sels
eos' tume	manner of dress	Ca diz
dis grace	state of shame	Cra eow
ex cept	to take out	Cork
ex treme	the utmost limit,	Dub lin
forth with	without delay	Dres den
suf fice	to be enough	Ed in burg
well' bred	polite in manners	Glas gow
ba sis	the foundation	Ilan o ver
bev y	a flock of birds,	Ilan burg
bra zen	made of brass	Lön dön
claim ant	one who claims	Lis bon
earth' en	made of earth	Liv' er pool
fu ture	time to come	Ly ons
gut ter	passage for water	Mad rid
long ing	earnest desire	Mos eow
que rist	one who inquires	Na ples
quar ry	a stone mine	Par is, or †
rep tile	a creeping animal	Prague *
ship wreck	loss of a ship	Rome
spong y	soft and porous	Rou en †
treas ure	wealth laid up	Stock holm
ves per	the evening star	St. Pe' ters burg
up land	high land	Tou lon' †
wick et	a small gate	Ven' ice
war like	adapted to war	Vi en' na
ward robe	a place for apparel	Ve ro na
watch mar	a night guard	War' saw
war fare	service in war	Wit ten burg
wör thy	having merit	
helm	rudder of a ship	

* Ber de † Pa' re
 † Roo' en † Too' lon'

Verbs.

Words of opposite meaning.

as pire'	to aim at
ab scind	to cut off
ar rive	to come to
as sent	to agree to
an nex	to join to
be set	to hem in
be take	to resort to
de jeet	to cast down
de eant	to pour off
e mit	to send out
ex scind	to cut off
e rase	to blot out
ex elāim	to cry out
ex pel	to drive out
ef face	to blot out
re lapse	to slide back
re cede	to move back

lav' ish	fru' gal
pa' tient	fret ful
pub lie	pri vate
sum mer	win ter
sim ple	eom plex
si lent	nois y
slack en	quick en
up per	un der
wis dom	fol ly
ze nith	na dir
ad vānce'	re treat'
a dopt	re jeet
a bōve	be low
a fore	a bāft
af firm	de ny
be fore	be hind
de grade	ex alt

in jeet'	to cast in
se leet	to pick out
in sert	to set in
af fix	to fix to
de duce	to draw from
de volve	to roll down
de tract	to take from
dis burse	to pay out
ex empt	to free from
ex punge	to blot out
in fliet	to lay on
re vert	to turn back
re dress	to set right
re serve	to keep back
re store	to give back
re eline	to lean back
pre cede	to go before
se cluda	to shut in
souf fle	to struggle with

di reet	in verse'
di verge	eon verge
dis sent	eon sent
en eamp	de eamp
in duce	e duce
in ereass	de erease
in hale	ex hale
in spire	ex pire
di vine	hu' man
pro fane	sa cred
as cend	de scend'
ar rive	de pārt
in volve	e volve
in elude	ex elude
a bridge	en lārgo
en list	dis band
lim' pid	turb' id
tor rid	frig id
ere ate'	de stroy

Verbs and Nouns.

ab seond'	to hide from
as perse	to cast censure
con volve	to roll together
con voke	to call together
de rive	to deduce, or draw from
en twine	to twist around
im bibe	to drink in
im pinge	to dash against
pro pel	to drive forward
re buff	to beat back
sub scribe	to write under
pros' trate	to lay flat
ef fuse'	to pour out
ex alt	to lift high
ex act	to demand
ex peet	to look for
ex trude	to thrust out

Words of opposite meaning

ab' sent	pres' ent
cheer ful	so ber
cen ter	sur face
dam age	prof it
doub le	sin'' gle
eld est	young est
free dom	slav er y
for mer	lat ter
feel ing	numb ness
hith er	thith er
hōme ly	hand some
ho ly	sin ful
hill y	lev el
im port	ex port
in let	out let
in cōme	out lay
mi ser	spend thrift

blub' ber	whale fat
cof fer	a money chest
du el	a fight between two persons.
ex cise'	a duty on goods
grav' el	coarse sand
glim mer	a faint light
i dol	a heathen god
im post	a duty on goods
mon soons'	trade winds
si' phon	a bent tube
skirm ish	a slight fight
tal on	a bird's claw
dis tinct'	different from
era vat	a neck-cloth
ex tant	in being
al' ley	a narrow way
se quel	a succeeding part
mis date'	a wrong date
lub' ber	a clumsy fellow

mat' ter	spir' it
ma jor	mi nor
nim ble	el um sy
o pen	elos ed
love ly	hate ful
tight en	loos en
black en	whit en
quick en	slack en
fall en	ris en
short en	length en
stop page	pas sage
skit tish	gen tle
tru ly	false ly
a like'	un like
im press	ex press
in' gress	e' gress
in jeet'	e joet'
in' ward	out' ward
for ward	back ward

TOWN'S SPELLING BOOK.

SECTION XX.

Nouns.		Names of Things.
eray' on	a colored mineral	Aus' tin
con elave	a close assembly	Än son
grap nel	a small anchor	Al fred
li bel	a defamatory writing	Am bers
mad der	a plant used for dyeing	Bea ver
pend ant	a jewel at the ear	Chel sea
pil grim	a wandering traveler	Court lar
rid dance	a clearing away	Cats kill
soph ism	a fallacious argument	Cär lisle'
treat ise	a written discourse	Deer' field
sehoon er	a vessel with two masts	Dun kirk
yeo man	a common man	En field
tor rent	a rapid stream	Fair field
röu tine'	a round of business	Fish kill
per' uke	a cap of false hair	Free hold
pla toon'	a small body of soldiers	Guil ford
<hr/>		
shal loon'	a slight woolen stuff	Green' b
ax iom	a self evident truth	Höus ton
am nes ty	a general pardon	Had dan
fel on y	a capital crime	Mil burn
li bra ry	a collection of books	Men don
lot ter y	a scheme for prizes	Mead vil
man u al	a small book	Or leans
meeh an ist	a maker of machines	Pgu let
sär do nyx	a precious stone	Pom fret
prec e dent	a foregoing example	Pots dan
shrub ber y	a collection of shrubs	Platts bu
in ti mate	a familiar friend	Rum for
sen ti nel	a soldier on guard	Swe den
stan na ry	a tin mine	Thet for
si roe' eo	a noxious weed	Täun tor
pe num bra	a faint shade	Tol land
do mes tie	a house servant	Wind ha
toi na do	a violent wind	Prince t
silk' mer cer	a dealer in silks	Suf field

Verbs.

Names of Rivers.

trans fix'	to pierce through
am' pu tate	to cut off a limb.
an ti quate	to make obsolete
au thor ize	to give authority.
bär bar ize	to render barbarous.
can cer ate	to become a cancer
can non ade'	to attack with cannon
co hab' it	to dwell together
con" gre gate	to collect together
con ju gate	to inflect a verb
coun ter aet'	to act contrary to
dis' lo eate	to put out of joint
nul li fy	to render void
per se ente	to pursue with malice
pu tre fy	to make putrid
rar e fy	to make thin
en er gize	to give energy to

Broad
Black
Clinch
Clark's
Dan
Duck
Flint
Fox
Green
James
Neuse
Trent
Pearl
Red
Rock
Salt
Tar

ex cul' pate	to clear from fault
in earn ate	to clothe with flesh
lit' i gate	to contest by law
ree ti fy	to make right
sim pli fy	to make plain
tyr an nize	to act the tyrant
ver si fy	to make verses
vit ri fy	to turn to glass
viv i fy	to make alive
leg is late	to enact laws
trans fig' ure	to change the form
com min" gle	to mix together
im pan nel	to enroll a jury
em bow er	to shelter with trees
nom' in ate	to propose by name
in te grate	to make entire
in ter line'	to write between
in tro duce	to bring into notice
in tro vert	to turn inward

White
York
Ya zoo'
Hud' son
Mo hawk
On ion
Sa co
Ash ley
Coop er
Yad kin
Sa bine'
San tee
Pe dee
Mo bile
Mau mee
Hu' ron
Wa bash
O hi' o
Ro an oke

Miscellaneous.

ad mis' sion	leave to enter
ad junc tion	a joining
af flict ive	giving pain
af fū sion	a pouring upon
a fore time	in time past
ap pend age	an addition
arch bish op	a chief bishop
se ces sion	a withdrawing
a dop tion	act of adopting
ad ven ture	to try a chance
al li gate	to tie together
an ee dote	a short story
an thra cite	a sort of coal
as cen' sion	act of rising
eär nēl ian	a precious stone
am' bus eado	a lying in wait
cir cum fuee	to spread around

Rivers.

Ar kan' sas
Ca taw ba
Ca haw ba
Mis söu ri
Mus king um
Os we go
Oe mulg ee
O gee chee
Pe nob scot
Po to mae
Paw tax et
Pas sa ie
Pa tax ent
St. Law rence
Sa van nah
Sa til la
Sci o to

re ad mit'	to admit again
co er' cion	restraint by force
co los sus	a huge statue
com min' gle	to mix together
con junct ure	a critical time
con' tra band	illegal trade
co nun' drum	a sort of riddle
con vic tion	a proving guilty
con' ver sant	familiar with
cor rec' tion	act of correcting
coun' ter pane	cover of a bed
de eri' al	a trying down
glut' ton y	excess in eating
her o ine	a female hero
mae eo boy	a kind of snuff
mae ro eom	the great world
mi ero eom	the little world
mas si eot	oxyd of lead
per cent' um	by the hundred

Del' a ware
Cam ber land
Nan ti cokes
Mer ri mack
Prov i dence
Rar i ton
Sar a nae
Yel low stone
Chick c pee
Con ga ree
Gen e see
Ten nes see
Wa ter co
Il li nois
Gas con ade
Ken tuck' y
Tom big bee
San dus ky
Ken ne bee

Miscellaneous.

Parts of animal
bodies.

as cer tain
in ter rupt
des' ig nate
mod u late
hes i tate
mac er ate
es ti mate
ob so lete
per fo rate
ex sa vate
ra di ate
in di cate
em a nate
su per vene'
in ter vene'
de pre" ciate
big' ot ry

to find out
to break in
to point out
to vary sounds
to be in doubt
to make lean
to set value on
out of use
to bore through
to dig out
to emit rays
to point out
to issue from
to come upon
to come between
to lose in value
blind zeal

ank' le
bö som
bow ele
el bow
eye lid
fore head
glot tis
giz zard
gul let
fin" ger
in step
kid ney
knuck le
lar ynx
liv er
härs let

av' e nue
con se quence
post u late
vir u lent
lin i ment
or tho dox
pel li ele
form u la
sal a ry
pan o ply
gal ax y
preco i pice
per di" tion
pi men to
plum ba go
mis no mer
te na cious
in eum bent
im put ing

a narrow entrance
what follows
an assumed position
very poisonous
soft ointment
sound in faith
a thin skin
a given form
stated hire
full armor
the milky way
a steep descent
utter ruin
allspice
black lead
a misnaming
holding fast
lying on
charging to

mid' riff
mem brane
mus cle
nos tril
pal ate
pel vis
pu pil
shōul der
stōm ach
ten don
ud der
är te ry
eu ti ele
oe ci put
era ni um
knee pan
back bone
wind pipe
fore ärm

SECTION. XXI.

Verbs.

e van' gel ize	to instruct in the gospel
ex pos tu late	to reason earnestly
re tal i ate	to render like for like
ex ag ger ate	to enlarge beyond truth
a nal o gize	to explain by analogy
as sim i late	to make or to grow like
as sev er ate	to affirm positively
co op er ate	to labor for the same end
per pet u ate	to make perpetual
a pos ta tize,	to forsake one's profession
a pol o gize	to plead for, or to excuse
fa cil i tate	to make easy or easier
ex em pli fy	to illustrate by example
in dem ni fy	to save harmless from loss
ne ces si tate	to make necessary
ma trie u late	to admit to membership

lux u' ri ate	to grow to excess
phi los o phize	to reason as a philosopher
pre med i tate	to consider beforehand
ex pce to rate	to discharge from the lungs
im mor tal ize	to make immortal, undying
in fu ri ate	to enrage, or make mad
im par a dise	to make very happy
mo nop o lize	to engross, or purchase the whole
char' ae ter ize	to give character to
nat u ral ize	to adopt as a native citizen
vol a til ize	to render or make volatile
na tion al ize	to make national
o rig' in ate	to produce what is new
re ex am' ine	to examine a second time
re es tab lish	to establish again
do mes' tie ate.	to tame or make tame
ar tie u late	to speak distinctly
pre sig ni fy	to signify beforehand
pre typ i fy	to show before by figure

	Miscellaneous.	Names of Towns.
co eoon'	the silk worm's ball	Bäth
mat' ron	an elderly lady	Keene
can o py	a covering overhead	Lynh
com e dy	a dramatic composition	Lyme
des pot ism	absolute power	Rome
hom i cide	a man-slayer	Troy
leth ar gy	morbid-drowsiness	Ware
bin na cle	a ship's compass box	Wells
par a gon	a perfect model	York
prof li gate	extremely vicious	Bcl' fast
priv i lege	peculiar benefit	Bur ton
in ter im	in the mean time	Ben son
ob lo quy	censorious speech	Bed ford
ru di ment	first principle	Clin ton
soph ist ry	false reasoning	Cam den
sym me try	due proportion	Can ton
us u ry	unlawful interest	Dan by
<hr/>		
gyp' se ous	relating to gypsum	Der' by
su i cide	self murder	Del li
pest i lence	an infectious disease	Day ton
ath let' ic	strong and vigorous	East on
ca lor ic	the matter of heat	Elk ton
co e val'	of the same age	Gro ton
dra mat ic	pertaining to the drama	Frank lin
e mo tion	a moving of the mind	Am boy
mo ment um	force of motion	Ath ens
ärm ip o tent	powerful in arms	Li ma
ex pe ri ence	practical knowledge	Ma eon
pre rog a tive	exclusive privilege	New ton
no to ri ous	publicly known	Nor folk
phe nom e non	something remarkable	New bern
gaud' i ness	tinsel appearance	Natch es
pan o rä' ma	a view on all sides	Quin cy
met a phys ics	the science of mind	Spär ta
mau so le um	a magnificent tomb	Len ox
laud' a to ry	containing praise	Mön roe'

SECTION XXII.

Miscellaneous.

Words contrasted.

an no ta' tion	an explanatory note	buy	sell
ad o ra tion	divine worship	boy	girl
as pi ra tion	an ardent wish	bless	curse
at test a tion	official testimony	best	worst
sub ju ga tion	act of subduing	black	white
suf fo ca tion	the act of choking	bone	flesh
syn co pa tion	contraction of a word	cool	warm
an ti sep tie	opposing putrefaction	cold	hot
art i fi' cial	made by art	come	go
the o ret ic	pertaining to theory	coarse	fine
met a phor ic	expressing similitude	cheap	dear
me te or ic	pertaining to meteors	day	night
an thol' o gy	a discourse on flowers	dry	wet
an tip a thy	natural aversion	east	west
as sas sin ate	to murder secretly	far	near
an ni hi late	to reduce to nothing	fair	foul

as sev' er ate	to affirm positively	fat	lean
se cu ri ty	a state of safety	false	true
sex en ni al	once in six years	first	last
so bri e ty	habitual temperance	find	lose
so lem ni ty	steady seriousness	friend	foe
so lid i fy	to make solid	great	small
sym met ric al	proportional in its parts	good	bad
syn on y mous	the same in meaning	hard	soft
mer cu ri al	relating to mercury	high	low
mis an thro py	hatred of mankind	height	depth
seur ril i ty	low, abusive language	hill	valley
aud' it o ry	an assembly of hearers	in	out
bal ne a ry	a bathing room	joy	grief
stat u a ry	art of carving	long	short
ste re o type	immovable type	loss	gain
stim u la tive	tending to excite	love	hate
tem po ra ry	continuing for a time	laugh	cry
tem per a ment	constitution of body	bought	sold
au per a bound	to be very abundant	give	take

Nouns.

hy poth' e sis	a theory or system assumed
mil len ni um	a period of a thousand years
noe tam bu list	a person who walks in the night
som nam bu list	a person who walks in sleep
ca par i son	a superb dress for a horse
bi og ra phy	a history of a person's life
dox ol o gy	a hymn, or form of praise to God
in gre di ent	a part of any compound
so lil o quy	a discourse to one's self
phi lol o gy	a critical knowledge of words
zo og ra phy	a description of animals
tau tol o gy	a repetition of the same words
cri te ri on	a standard by which to judge
au tom a ton	a self-moving machine
tra di" tion	a transmission from father to son
vice ge rent	an officer acting for another
em po ri um	a place of merchandize

a' vi a ry	a place in which birds are kept
em is sa ry	a spy, or one sent on some mission
pros e lyte	a convert to some new opinion
ap o plex y	a disorder that affects the brain
au to graph	a writing by one's own hand
pla gi a ry	a theft in literature
cer e mo ny	a form of civility, or outward rite
al le go ry	a figurative discourse
an ti christ	a person who is opposed to Christ
rep ro bate	a person abandoned to sin
in ven to ry	a list of goods or articles
a er o naut	a person who sails through the air
syn o nym	a word of the same meaning
cav al cado	a procession on horseback
car i ca ture	a ludicrous representation
di lem' ma	a doubtful or difficult choice
dys pep sy	a difficulty of digestion
di plo ma	a deed of privilege
syn' a gogue	a Jewish house of worship

Miscellaneous.

al lu' vi on
 af fi da' vit
 ef' fi ea cy.
 hab it a ble
 sa gac' i ty
 su per la tive
 sus cep ti ble
 ver bos i ty
 ea tas tro phe
 am phib i ous
 eas' u al ty
 or thog' ra phy
 eho rog ra phy
 eol lo qui al
 con cep ta ble
 con nu bi al
 e con o my

soil deposited by water
 a declaration under oath
 power to produce effects
 that may be inhabited
 acuteness of discernment
 in the highest degree
 capable of receiving
 superabundance of words
 an unfortunate conclusion
 living in two elements
 an unforeseen event
 the art of spelling correctly
 the art of drawing maps
 relating to conversation
 that which contains
 pertaining to marriage
 frugal management

con tig' u ous
 mis cel la ny
 pat ri mo ny
 or tho e py
 mem o ra ble
 u nan' i mous
 bel lig er ent
 con trif u gal
 phi lan thro py
 phi los o phy
 eol le gi ata
 ma ter ni ty
 mu nic i pal
 per en ni al
 me trop o lis
 ty pog ra phy
 mo not o ny
 or the dox y
 in flu en' tial

meeting so as to touch
 a variety of subjects
 an estate inherited
 correct pronunciation
 worthy of being remembered
 being of one mind
 carrying on open war
 flying off from the center
 the love of mankind
 the love of wisdom, knowledge
 relating to a college
 the relation of a mother
 belonging to a corporation
 lasting through the year
 the chief city of a country
 the art of printing from types
 uniformity of sound
 soundness of doctrine
 exerting influence

THE LITTLE ROBIN.

1. Look, Mary, how that pretty little robin comes and perches near the window! It does not seem at all afraid of us, though we are so near it. Poor robin, what is it you want?

2. Is there no fruit in the hedges? and have you come for a few crumbs of bread from us? I am sure you shall have them. Go into the kitchen, Mary, and ask for some crumbs.

3. Now then, here it comes; see how it picks up the crumbs, and turns its little head about every minute, to watch if any body is coming to hurt it.

4. Do not be afraid, little robin, we will not hurt you; we should be very sorry, I am sure, to hurt a pretty little harmless bird. We like too well to see you come and eat the crumbs of bread.

5. Now then, it has had enough, and is hopping away. There it goes. It has perched upon a tree, and is going to give us a song. Pretty little creature, how happy it seems! It is very grateful for its good meal.

6. There is no bird so tame as a robin; all other birds fly away the moment we come near them; as if they were afraid we should do them harm; but the little robin seems to say, "I am only a little harmless bird; surely you will not be so cruel as to harm me; for I only want a few crumbs of bread, and in return I will give you one of my best songs."

7. It is very pleasant to have the robin stay and sing to us in winter, when all the other birds have left us, and we may surely give him a piece of bread in return for his pretty song.

8. I am glad to see you, my dear little robin,

You put me in mind of warm weather;

I'll open the window, and hope you will hop in,

And then we can both live together.

PETER AND HIS FATHER.

1. ONE day in the month of March, when the sun shone very bright, and it was quite warm, Mr. Shaw was walking in the deer-yard, and his little son Peter came to him.

2. Now Peter loved his father very much, because he was so kind to tell him what he had a desire to know. Peter, my son, said Mr. Shaw, when it is noon, the sun is exactly south.

3. It is March now, and in March, the sun rises exactly in the east, and sets exactly in the west. Now tell me, said Mr. Shaw, which way is north.

4. Peter thought a little, and pointing where the sun rises, said, that is east. Then pointing toward the sun said, that is south, father, if it is just noon. Then pointing where the sun would set, said, that is west; and north must be just opposite to the sun at noon.

5. You are right, said Mr. Shaw. Now Peter, if you should go west far enough, you would come to the great Pacific Ocean. Now, you may always know which way to look for the Pacific Ocean.

6. If you should go east, you would come to the Atlantic Ocean. If you should go east, across the Atlantic Ocean, you would come to Europe. Just south of Europe lies Africa, and east of Europe, is Asia.

7. But if you should go west, across the Pacific Ocean you would come to Asia, just as well as to go east. This could not be unless the earth was round like your ball.

8. If you should go south, you would come to South America. Now, said Mr. Shaw to Peter, point your finger toward Europe, Asia, Africa, South America, the Pacific Ocean and the Atlantic Ocean.

9. Peter had been so careful to hear all his father had said, that he could point his finger exactly toward each one.

SECTION XXIII.

DEFINING BY CAPTIONS.

The Noun with its corresponding Adjective.

In most cases, the pupil will know the meaning of the several nouns standing opposite their adjectives.

The adjectives, in each first column, are defined by repeating the words at the head of the columns, with the primitive word in the second column, standing opposite to its adjective. Thus, over *formic* stands "*pertaining or belonging to;*" then *formic* is defined by saying "*pertaining to ants.*" So *dorsal*, "*pertaining to the back.*"

Pertaining or belonging to

for' mic	änts
ur sine	bears
fe line	eats
vae eine	cows
ea nine'	dogs
vul' pine	fox es
vi tal	life
mär tial	war
ho ral	hours
flo ral	flow ers
bes tial	beasts
pre dal	prey
ni trous	ni ter
na val	ships
vi nous	wine
mu ral	walls
bru mal	winter
elin ie	a bed
du cal	a duke
men sal	a table
do tal	a dower
lo cal	a place
fil ial	a son
his cal	a treasury

Pertaining or belonging to

dor sal	the back
na tal	the birth
pe dal	the foot
lum bar	the loins
cen tral	the center
po lar	the poles
spi nal	the spine
frönt al	the front
ver nal	the spring
ma lar	the cheek
men tal	the mind
lu nar	the moon
nerv ous	the nerves
na sal	the nose
cost al	the ribs
so lar	the sun
stel lar	the stars
dent al	the teeth
vē nous	the veins
ma rine'	the sea
ter rene	the earth
ru' ral	the country
lin" gual	the tongue
fo cal	the focus

Repeat the caption with any word in the second column, and it defines its opposite word in the first column. Thus, *blameless*, without *blame*.

Without

Countries of Europe.

blame' less
brain less
beard less
cloud less
eye less
faith less
friend less
fault less
fear less
grace less
guilt less
guile less
hope less

blame
sense
beard
clouds
eyes
faith
friends
faults
fear
grace
guilt
guile
hope

Aus' tri a
Ba den
Ba va' ri a
Bo he mi a
Bel' gi um
Den mark
Eng land
Flan ders
Fränce
Ger' ma ny
Greece
Han' o ver
Hol land

heed' less
harm less
help less
juice less
life less
leaf less
law less
noise less
rest less
sight less
shame less
stain less
sleep less
sense less
tooth less
tear less
taste less
end less
joy less

care
harm
help
juice
life
leaves
law
noise
rest
sight
shame
stains
sleep
sense
teeth
tears
taste
end
joy

Hun ga ry
Ire land
It a ly
Lap land
Nor way
Po land
Port u gal
Prus si a *
Rus si a †
Sax o ny
Scot land
Spain
Swe' den
Switz er land
Tur key
Wales
Wir tem burg

*Prus sia, or Prussia
†Rus sia, or Russia

SECTION XXIV.

Repeat the caption heading the columns, with any word in the second column of the couplets, and it defines its opposite word in the first column. Thus, *blackish*, somewhat *black*.

Somewhat

A little, or a small

black' ish	black	bul' let	ball
cool ish	cool	fil let	band
dusk ish	dusk	glob ule	globe
damp ish	damp	gran ule	grain
fain ish	faint	hill ock	hull
green ish	green	pe ny	horse
gray ish	gray	pul ly	wheel
new ish	new	pup pet	doll
old ish	old	pen non	flag
pāl ish	pale	pal let	bed
round ish	round	peb ble	stone
small ish	small	run let	cask
salt ish	salt	ring let	ring

sour' ish	sour	rip' ple	wave
sick ish	sick	mor sel	piece
soft ish	soft	satch el	bag
sweet ish	sweet	stream let	stream
wet tish	wet	lamb kin	lamb
whit ish	white	duck ling	duck
		leaf let	leaf
boy' ish	boy	bil let	let ter
child ish	child	ham let	vil lage
cōlt ish	cōlt	is let *	isl and t
girl ish	girl	pon iard	dag ger *
wolf ish	wolf	pus tule	pim ple
fool ish	fool	pār cel	bun dle
mūl ish	mulo	round let	cir cle
fop pish	fop	tab let	ta ble
brūt ish	brute	tur ret	tow er
clown ish	clown	vi al	bot tle
knave ish	knave	cāsk et	box
slut tish	slut		

* 1 let

† 1 land

Pertaining or relating to

Consisting of

ce ta' ceous	whales	a' que ous	wa' ter
di urn al	day	vit re ous	gläss
noe turn al	night	fer re ous	i ron
laeh' ry mal	tears	seo ri ous	dross
sac er do' tal	priests	pul' ver ous	dust
tem' po ral	time	ig ne ous	fire
lae te al	milk	fi brous	fi bers
fo ren' sie	eōurts	pi lous	hair
bal' ne al	a bath	sa line'	salt
cor o nal	a erown	me tal' lie	met al
fes ti val	a feast	ma teori al	mat ter'
lin e ar	a line	san'' guin' e ous	blood
ma ter' nal	a mōTH er	wool' y	wool
pa ter nal	a fā THER	spi nous	thorns
bib' lie al	the bi ble	gräss y	gräss
cer e bral	the brain	turf y	turfs
eor po ral	the bod y	earth y	earth

elér' ie al

the eler gy

Resembling

dig it al	the fin' ger	ser' rate	a saw
la bi al	the lips	glo bous	a globe
lat er al	the side	milk y	milk
pee to ral	the breast	o val	an egg
gut tur al	the throat	spi ral	a screw
hu mer al	the shoul der	gla cious	ice
max il lar	the jaw bone	os se ous	bone
fem i nine	fe' males	neb u lous	a eloud
in fant ine	in fants	u ve ous	grapes
ce les' tial	heav en	niv e ous	snow
he ro ie	he roes	an nu lar	a ring
of fi' cial	of fice	stel late	a star
fra ter nal	broTH ers	tu bu lar	a tube
nu mer ie	num ber	ret i eule	a net
hi ber nal	win ter	cīr eu lar	a cīr' ele
oph thal mie	the eye	ser pen tine	a ser pent
pop' u lar	peo ple	eap il la ry	a hair
se pul' ehral	bur i al	fi la' ceous	threads

SECTION XXV.

Repeat the caption with any word in the second column, and it defines its opposite word in the first column; thus, *delusive*, having a tendency to *deceive*.

Having a tendency to		Implies	
de lu' sive	de ceive'	a väunt	be gone'
dis sua sive	dis suade	a foot	on foot
dif fu sive	dif fuse	a bed	in bed
de press ive	de press	a drift	a floät
de struct.ive	de ströy	a side	a pärt
de cep tive	de lude	a fresh	a new
as sua sive	as suage	a slope	a slänt
in cens ive	pro voke	a thwart	a cross
pro mo tive	ad vänce	a loft	on high
pre vent ive	pre vent	a dö	bus' tle
con sump tive	con sume	a shore	on shore'
re puls ive	re pel	a dieu	fare well
il lu sive	mis lead	a non	quick' ly

con du' eive	pro mote'	a back'	back' ward
con rect ive	con rect	a head	be fore'
a mu sive	a muse	a go	past, gone
ad vänc ive	ad vänce	a live	liv' ing
in cen tive	in cite	sal' low	yel low
sub vers ive	sub vert	vil lous	shag gy

Having power to			
ere a' tive	ere ate'	li mous	slim y
eo er cive	eo erce	spi ny	thorn y
com press ive	com press	se tous	bris tly
ab stract ive	ab stract	brid al	nup tial
pro due tive	pro duce	mat in	morn ing
at tract ive	at tract	lu cid	shin ing
		aus tral	south ern

Able to			
re ten' tive	re tain	tac it	si lent
ef feet ive	ef feet	tep id	warm
in vent ive	in vent	cal lous	härđ
per cep tive	per ceive	gel id	cold
com pul sive	com pel	erim son	red
		se nile	old

SECTION XXVI.

Define each word in the first column of each couplet by joining *that may or can be*, with the word opposite; thus, *audible* that may or can be heard.

That may or can be

That may or can be

aud' i ble heard
flex i ble bent
feas i ble done
leg i ble read
lēas a ble let
pal pa ble felt
pāss a ble past
pay a ble paid
ten a ble held
teach a ble taught
vend i ble sold
vis i ble seen
bend a ble bent

a bāt' a ble a bāt' ed
a void a ble a void ed
ac cess i ble ap proach ed
ad mis si ble ad mit ted
com press i ble com press ed
cor rupt i ble cor rupt ed
con ceiv a ble con ceiv ed
con fīn a ble con fīn ed
de riv a ble de riv ed
de sīr a ble de sīr ed
de clīn a ble de clīn ed
de dūc i ble in fer red
ex eūs a ble ex eūs ed

eleav a ble elef
blām a ble blām ed
ed i ble eat en
fūs i ble melt ed
ford a ble wād ed
fīn a ble fin ed
gust a ble tāst ed
mōv a ble möv ed
mend a ble mend ed
laud a ble prais ed
rāt a ble rāt ed
sal va ble sāv ed
tan gi ble touch ed
tām a ble tām ed
till a ble till ed
trace a ble trac ed
eūr a ble eūr ed
pröv a ble pröv ed
match a ble match ed

per cep' ti ble per ceiv' ed
re solv a ble re solv ed
re frā ga ble re fūt ed
re fran gi ble re fraet ed
re vers i ble re vers ed
re sist i ble re sist ed
re miss i ble re mit ted
re möv a ble re möv ed
ad' mi ra ble ad mīr ed
ap pli ca ble ap pli ed
com pa ra ble com par ed
gōv ern a ble gōv' ern ed
pār don a ble for giv' en
rep a ra ble re pair ed
rev o ca ble re eall ed
ex pli ca ble ex plain ed
su per a ble o ver eōme'
ex port' a ble ex port' ed
per feet i ble per' feet ed

Repeat the phrase, *that cannot be*, with any word in the second column, and it will define its opposite word in the first column; thus, *indestructible*, that cannot be *destroyed*.

That cannot be

Cities and Towns.

in de struct' i ble	de stroy' ed	Bos' ton
in eom mūt a ble	ex chang' ed	Brook lyn
in eon dens a ble	eon dens' ed	Ban gor
in eon ceiv a ble	eon ceiv' ed	Bruns wick
in eon ceal a ble	eon ceal' ed	Bris tol
in eon trōl la ble	eon trōl' led	Con cord
in eon test a ble	eon test' ed	Chārlus ton
in con sūm a ble	eon sūm' ed	Cleve land
in eon sōl a ble	eōm' fort' ed	Do ver
in eor rupt i ble	eor rupt' ed	De troit'
in de feas i ble	de feat' ed	Frank' fort
in ex cīt a ble	ex cīt' ed	Hart ford
in ob serv a ble	ob serv' ed	Jack son
im per cep ti ble	per ceiv' ed	New port

in ae cess' i ble	ap proach' ed	Nash' ville
in eor' ri gi ble	eor reet' ed	New York
in ev i ta ble	a void' ed	New burg
in nu mer a ble	num' ber' ed	Port land
in ap pli ea ble	ap pli' ed	Ports mouth
il lev i a ble	lev' i' ed	Pitts burg
ir rev o ea ble	re call' ed	Rich mond
in ex press' i ble	ut' ter' ed	Rut land
in ex plōr a ble	ex plor' ed	Sa lem
im meas' ur a ble	meas' ur' ed	Spring field
im prae ti ea ble	per form' ed	Tren ton
in dis cern' i ble	dis cern' ed	Au burn
in di gest i ble	di gest' ed	Hud son
in di vis i ble	di vīd' ed	Low ell
in dis' pū ta ble	dis pūt' ed	New ark
in dis pens' a ble	spār' ed	Cām bridge
ir re sist i ble	re sist' ed	Mār shal
ir rep' a ra ble	re pair' ed	Mem phis
in dis so lu ble	dis solv' ed	Med ford

SECTION XXVII.

The first part of each word, in the first column, has the same meaning as the word against it in the second column; therefore repeating the word or words standing at the head of the column with whatever stands in the second column, against each succeeding word, defines each word in the first column. Thus *Bearing* heads the first column; then, to define *armigerous*, say *bearing arms*; *fructiferous*, *bearing fruit*.

Bearing		Producing	
är mig' er ous	ärms	au rif' er ous	gold
eru cif er ous	cross	eal cif er ous	lime
frue tif er ous	fruit	conch if er ous	shells
glan dif er ous	a' earms	eul mif er ous	stalks
la nig er ous	wool	fo lif er ous	leaves
nu cif er ous	nuts	gem mip a rous	buds
<hr/>			
pal mif' er ous	pälms	mer tif' er ous	death
squa thig er ous	seales	na bif er ous	clouds
pru nif er ous	plums	o vip a rous	eggs
Producing		plam bif er ous	lead
eer u lif ie	blue	re rif er ous	dew
frig o rif ie	cold	spi nif er ous	thorns
sap o rif ie	taste	sa lif er ous	salt
lu cif er ous	light	ver mip a rous	worms
bulb if er ous	bulbs	pest if er ous	plague
som nif er ous	sleep	ar an din' e ous	reeds
bae cif er ous	ber' ries	sue cif' er ous	sap
fer rif er ous	i ron	eor ti cif' er ous	bark
mel lif er ous	hön ey	sal u tif er ous	health
po mif er ous	ap ples	so nif' er ous	sound
flo rif er ous	flow ers	met al lif er ous	met' als
lau rif er ous	lau rel	hed e rif er ous	i vy
herb if er ous	herbs	nee tar if er ous	nee tar
os sif er ous	bones	o dor if er ous	o dor
om nif er ous	all kinds	res in if er ous	res in

Discoursing of, or a treatise on

as trog' ra phy
eoneh ol gy
den drol o gy
hy drol o gy
eth nol o gy
fos sil o gy
me trol o gy
neu rol o gy
psy ehol o gy
phy tol o gy
phre nol o gy
en to mol' o gy
et y mol o gy
gal van ol o gy
gen e al o gy
her pe tol o gy
ieh thy ol o gy

stars
shells
trees
water
nations
fossils
measure
the nerves
the soul
plants
the brain
insects
derivations
galvanism
generations
reptiles
fishes

Cloth.

bar' ra can
cal i eo
can ne quin
cas si mere
eor du roy'
di' a per
dim i ty
huck a back
tap es try
taf fe ta
ban dan' a
bõm ba sîn'
ai a mode
Fortifications.
bar ri eade'
pal i sade
in trench' ment

min er al' o gy
or ni thol o gy
os te ol o gy
lex i eol o gy
pyr e tol o gy
u ran ol o gy
ver me ol o gy
me te or el' o gy
phär ma eol' o gy
id e ol o gy

minerals
fowls
bones
words
fevers
heavens
worms
meteors
phärmacy
ideas

ge ol' o gy

{ structure of
the earth and
its minerals

The art of writing, or engraving on

chal eog' ra phy
li thog ra phy
ste log ra phy
xy log ra phy
ce rog ra phy

bräss
stone
pillars
wood
wax

her' is son
gar ri son
par a pet
Weapons.
blun' der buss
bāy o net
dam ask in
qim i ter
jav e lin
ra pi er
an lace

Soldiers.

eõm' pa ny
reg i ment
sen ti nel
eav al ry
in fant ry
dra goon'
light horse

SECTION XXVIII.

Having the form of a		Vessels and measures.	Quadrupeds.
cap' ri form	gōat		bab oon'
cap' li form	stalk	bush' el	bi det
eord i form	heart	bar rel	badg' er
eru ci form	cross	bot tle	bea ver
eu ni form	wedge	eru et	brock et
cym bi form	bōat	cāst or	eam el
dent i form	tooth	chal dron	eas tor
en si form	sword	fīr kin	eat tle
gland i form	gland	flag on	cham ois
lin' gui form	tōngue	punch eon	donk ey
lu ni form	moon	pig gin	fil ly
o vi form	egg	pitch er	ga zel'
ret i form	net	pot tle	gen' et
scu ti form	shield	gal lon	gi raffe'
stel li form	stär	gob let	heif' er
fal ci form	sick le	hogs head	jack al
<hr/>			
ca pil' li form	nair	keel' er	jag u är'
fis' tu li form	pipe	ket tle	leop' ard
oe u li form	eye	rund let	mam moth
seo ri form	dross	akil let	mōnk ey
sed pi form	broom	tank ard	pan ther
Eating or feeding on		tum bler	rae eoon'
ear niv' o rous	flesh	vi al	reïn' deer
gra niv o rous	grain	eu bit	ze bra
herb iv o rous	herbs	fath om	Instruments of music
os siv o rous	bones	fur long	
sar eoph a gous	flesh	Carrages.	clar' i on
ver niv o rous	wörms	bug' gy	flag eo let
bae civ o rous	ber ries	pha e ton	dul ci mer
gram in iv' o rous	gräss	sulk y	tam bōur ine'
Having		wag on	vi o lin
eor nig' er ous	horns	stage	vi' o la
ehc lif er ous	claws	coach	ser a phine
cap lif er ous	stalks	chaise	ae eord' i on
plu mig' er ous	feath ers	sleigh	mel o de on

The Science which treats of

Crimes.

op' ties	light
phys ies	nature
teeh nies	arts
eth ies	morals
stat ies	bodies at rest
po et' ies	poetry
phon' ies	} sound
a eous' ties	
här mon ies	musical sounds
sta tist ies	state of the country
hy draul ies	motion of fluids
pol' i ties	government
gno mon' ies	dialing
sci op ties	camera obscura
mne mon ies	memory
chro mat ies	colors
mag net ies	magnetism

är' sen
 as sault
 burg' la ry
 big a my
 cheat ing
 ex tor' tion
 gäm' ing
 gam bling
 trea son
 lär ce ny
 mur der
 maïm ing
 per ju ry
 pois on ing
 rob ber ry
 pi ra cy
 förg er y

hy dro stat' ies	weight of fluids
pneu mat ies	air
me chan ies	machines
bot' a ny	plants
as tron' o my	stars
a nat o my	dissection
a rith me tic	numbers
cal is then' ies	healthful exercise
math'e mat' ies	} number and quantity
met a phys ies	
pyr o teeh nies	mind
	fireworks

Science of refracted, or reflected

ea top' tries	} light
di op tries	
di a eous' ties	} sound
eat. a eous ties	
eat a phon ies	

Lakes.

Su pe' ri or
 Mich' i gan
 On ta' ri e
 E' rie
 Hu ron
 George
 Long Lake
 Ca yu' ga
 Sen' e. ea
 O nei' da
 O was co
 Cham plain'
 Moose' head
 Um ba' gog
 Win ne ba' go
 St. Clair
 Ge ne' va
 Crook' ed

SECTION XXIX.

An instrument for measuring

Officers.

ther mom e ter	temperature	ad' mi ral
ba rom e ter	weight of air	gu to erat
hy drom e ter	gravity of liquids	aid de eamp
ma nom e ter	density of air	em per or
eu di om' e ter	purity of air	com mo dore
go ni om e ter	solid angles	eön sta ble
e lec trom e ter	electricity	eor o ner
an e nom e tor	force of wind	eor po ral
a er om e ter	bulk of gases	chan cel lor
era ni om e ter	skulls	göv ern or
eal o rim e ter	heat	gen er al
ste re om e ter	solids	mag is trate
gas om' e ter	gases	no ta ry
om brom e ter	rain	pres i dent
pho tom e ter	light	sur ro gate
py ro m e ter	degrees of heat	lieu ten' ant

Pertaining to

pro vin' cial	a province
eo lö ni al	a colony
pa. rö ehi al	a parish
me dic in al	medicine
mo näreh ie al	monarchy
dem o erat' ie al	democracy
an a lyt ie al	analysis

Government of a State or Kingdom by

gu toe' ra cy	one's self
de moe ra cy	people
the oe ra cy	God
stra toe ra cy	soldiery
ar is toe' ra cy	nobles
pa' tri ären y	fathers
mon areh y	one man
gyn ar ehy	female
ol i gäreh y	few persons
hep täreh y	seven persons

man da rīn'
brig a diēr

Quadrupeds.

an te lope
buf fa lo
eat a mount'
el e phant
li on ess
mas to don
u ni eorn
mo ne' e ros
rhi not e ros
bu coph a lus
drom' e da ry

Plants.

dan' de ll on
eo ri an' der
el e cam pane'
ge ra' ni um

SECTION XXX.

A description of, or a treatise on

Parts and appendages

eos mog' ra phy	the world	of buildings.
ge og ra phy	the earth	bōlt
hy drog ra phy	waters	door
my og ra phy	muscles	eaves
sce nog ra phy	{ perspective scenery	floor
to pog ra phy		flue
bi og ra phy	a particular place	hall
so og ra phy	life	hearth
u ra nog' ra phy	animals	jamō
æl e nog ra phy	heavens	key
bib li og ra phy	moon	latch
ehro nog ra phy	books	lock
gas trol o gy	time past	roof
pho nog ra phy	stomach	sash
phy tol o gy	sounds	stairs
	plants	shelf

the ol' o gy	divinity	sink
pyr i tol' o gy	pyrites	wall
py rol' o gy	heat	bel' fry
pa le ol' o gy	antiquities	chimney

The art of

eho rog' ra pay	mapping	cel lar
ehi rog ra phy	writing	eol umæ
or thog ra phy	correct spelling	eor nice
ty pog ra phy	printing	elos et

phra so ol' o gy	mode of speech	pan el
my thel' o gy	a system of fables	pär lor
phi tol o gy	{ the science of language	ter race
		win dow
	{ the science of the organization of ani- mals or plants	pan try
		eu po la
phye i ol o gy	{ the art of discerning the charac- ter of the mind from the face	gal ler y
		sup board
phye i og no my		

PART III.

BEING AN INTRODUCTION TO "TOWN'S ANALYSIS."

SUGGESTIONS TO TEACHERS.

No scholar can be said to have accomplished anything valuable for himself, till he thoroughly understands what he studies, and perceives the application. It is, therefore, hoped that teachers will not fail to question and explain to their pupils every particular. Although this part of the work is very much simplified, and brought down, as it is thought, entirely to the capacities of children, yet much, very much, depends on the *oral* instruction of the *living* teacher.

In the first place, those questions, answers and examples at the head of each table, with such rules as are occasionally referred to, must be distinctly learned as they occur. In these, the class must be exercised, till each pupil understands them perfectly. When this is accomplished, let the teacher give such number of primitive words for the class to spell, as they can learn well, with their definitions; — not so to be learned one day, that they may be forgotten the next, but to be learned for life. When the scholar has spelled the primitive word, and defined it, let the teacher put to him the same word with what is to be joined to it, and require the pupil to spell and define it thus modified. Lastly, tell the part or parts of speech. Let the same course be uniformly pursued, at the commencement of every new table.

After the scholars become familiar in answering the questions, as proposed by the teacher, let him give out the primitive word, and require his pupils to go through the whole process alone. In this way, three or six months will be likely to accomplish the work of years. Words, language, and signification, will become equally familiar. The prefixes and suffixes, component parts of so many thousand words, will be learned for the entire language, and for life.

In the first and second parts, the scholar acquires a knowledge of primitive words, and in the third, rules and examples for forming and defining their compound and derivative formations.

In the following tables, no more words are given, than were thought necessary to exemplify the *mode* of defining. The teacher, however, can exercise the pupils on words of his own selection to any extent he chooses.

Those words found in the tables, have been taken without any reference to repetition, for the special purpose of showing the most obvious effect of the prefixes and suffixes in varying their signification.

If these short tabular exercises, with their prefixes and suffixes, are thoroughly mastered, the pupil will acquire the ability of defining something like twenty thousand words of the language, as a reward for his labor.

RULES FOR FORMING DERIVATIVE WORDS.

RULE 1. Final *e* must be dropped before the addition of a syllable or suffix beginning with a vowel ; as,

blame	guide	recite	globe
blamable	guidance	recital	globular

Exception. Words ending in *ge*, or *ce*, commonly retain *e* final before *able* and *ous* ; as,

peace	charge	change	notice
peaceable	chargeable	changeable	noticeable

RULE 2. Final *e* is retained before *ly*, *less*, *ness*, *ful*, and *some* ; and generally before *ment* ; as,

wise	hope	base	peace
wisely	hopeful	baseness	peaceless
state	blithe	noise	grace
statement	blithesome	noiseless	graceful

Exception. *Awe*, *argue*, *due*, *true*, *lodge*, *judge*, *abridge*, *whole*, and *acknowledge*, do not retain *e* ; as,

awe	due	argue	awe
awful	duly .	argument	awless

RULE 3. When the letter *y* terminates a primitive word, or occurs as the final letter in any of the derivative forms, and in either case another letter or suffix is added, *y* is commonly changed into *i*, except before *ing* ; as,

comely	fury	merry
comeliness	furious	merriment
mercy	jolly	holy
merciful	jollity	holiness

Exception 1. *y* is sometimes changed into *e* ; as,

duty	beauty	pity	plenty
duteous	beauteous	piteous	plenteous

Exception 2. When *y* is preceded by a vowel in the

same syllable, (except in *lay, say, pay,*) it remains unchanged ; as,

boy	betray	annoy
boyish	betrayed	annoyance
play	delay	convey
playing	delaying	conveyable

RULE 4. *y* is never changed when followed by *ing* ; as,

fly	try	deny	comply
flying	trying	denying	complying

RULE 5. Verbs ending in *ie*, change those letters into *y* before *ing* ; as,

die	tie	vie	believe
dying	tying	vying	belying

RULE 6. Monosyllables, and words accented on the last syllable, ending with a single consonant, preceded by a short vowel, double that consonant before an additional syllable, beginning with a vowel ; as,

gun	pet	rob	snap
gunner	petted	robber	snappish

The following is a list in part of such as double their consonant :

fop	plan	skim	spot	sun
fun	pop	skip	sprig	tan
glut	pun	ship	stab	tin
hop	rag	shut	stem	skin
hog	rig	sip	stir	sup
hum	rip	slip	step	wag
jag	rot	slit	stop	whip
knot	sad	spin	strap	wet
mop	scrag	smut	strut	wit

RULE 7. Monosyllables ending with a single consonant, preceded by a digraph, or diphthong, do not double the consonant in their derivatives ; as,

chief	clear	aid	ail
chiefly	clearly	aiding	ailment

The following words are of the same class:

bail	maid	seem	void	heed
chain	maim	team	coal	goad
coast	nail	weep	moan	floor
dead	oaf	dream	load	flout
deal	pain	boil	loan	flood
eat	reap	toil	cloud	knead
fear	sail	spoil	keep	lean
gain	feel	coin	heal	laud

Exception. If, in forming the derivatives, one letter of the digraph is dropped, the consonant is sometimes doubled; as, *appeal*, *appellant*; *fail*, *fallible*.

NOTE. The verbs *besall*, *install*, *misall*, *recall*, *forestall*, *inthrall*, *foretell*, *distill*, *instill*, *fulfill*, retain both consonants. Such words as end in *dd*, *ff*, *ss*, also retain both in their derivatives; as, *odd*, *oddness*; *still*, *stilly*; *bliss*, *blissful*; *hiss*, *hissing*.

RULE 8. When *t*, or *s*, precedes *e* final, in such words as admit *ion*, *e* is dropped, and *ion* added; as,

legate	promote	dilate	diffuse
legation	promotion	dilation	diffusion

NOTE. Many words in *ate*, drop *te*, and take either *ble*, or *cy*; as,

estimate	agitate	accurate	delicate
estimable	agitable	accuracy	delicacy

RULE 9. Most words ending in *fy* change *y* into *i*, and take *cation*; as,

deify, deification	fortify, fortification
--------------------	------------------------

Exceptions. A few words ending in *fy* drop *y*, and take *action*; as,

stupefy, stupefaction	tumefy, tumefaction
-----------------------	---------------------

RULE 10. Many words ending in *ize*, drop *e*, and take *ation*; as,

legalize	civilize	generalize
legalization	civilization	generalization

Some few words also *not* ending in *ize* take *ation*; as,

sense	form	inflamm
sensation	formation	inflammation

TABLE I.

Now let the teacher commence by proposing his questions to the class *distinctly*, and by explaining their answers, till each scholar fully comprehends the design and application.

Let this direction be invariably followed, at the commencement of every *new table*.

One word is given at the head of every new table as an example of what follows.

All the primitive words in the first table are nouns, or defined as such, and *less* converts them into adjectives.

QUESTION. What is a noun?

ANSWER. The name of any thing ; as, man, book, virtue.

Q. What is an adjective?

A. A word joined to a noun, to express its quality, or assist in designating the thing meant ; as, a *sweet* apple, a *sour* apple, a *pleasant* apple ; *sweet*, *sour* and *pleasant*, express the *quality* of *apple*.

Q. What is a suffix?

A. A letter or letters, syllable or syllables, appended to the end of a word, to add force, vary or modify its signification ; as, *fruit*, then, *fruitless*.

Q. What does *less* mean, at the end of a word?

A. It means *without*, *destitute of*, or *wanting*.

Q. What then does *fruitless* mean?

A. *Without* fruit, or *destitute of* fruit.

NOTE. The accented syllable is not marked in the Third Part, on account of the change of place produced by the prefixes and suffixes. The characters denoting the sounds of the letters are not used in this Part.

CASH, money.

CASHLESS, without money, or without cash.

bound-less

law less

track-less

limit

rule of action

mark of the foot

cause-less

life-less

thorn-less

reason

existence

a sharp point

child -less	noise -less	bot tom -less
an infant	any sound	lowest part
doubt -less	path -less	com fort -less
uncertainty	a road	ease
dream -less	point -less	fa ther -less
thoughts in sleep	the end	male parent
end -less	rest -less	moth er -less
termination	ease	female parent
grief -less	sense -less	mo tion -less
sorrow	understanding	a moving
hut -less	sleep -less	rea son -less
hovel	rest	sense
match -less	sun -less	shel ter -less
an equal	orb of day	a cover

TABLE II.

Q. What does *ful* mean at the end of a word, as fruit-*ful*?

A. It means *full of, full, abundance, or having much.*

Q. What then is the meaning of *fruitful*?

A. It means *full of fruit, abundance of fruit, or much fruit.*

Q. What change do *ful* and *less* give to the import of words?

A. *Ful*, expresses abundance of what the primitive implies; and *less*, a want of, or destitution.

In this table, the primitives are defined as *nouns*, and *ful* converts them into adjectives.

PLAY, sport or merriment.

PLAYFUL, full of sport, or full of play.

bliss - ful

happiness

spite - ful

malice, hate

dis - tress - ful

pain

frand - ful
deceit
peace - ful
composure

de vice - ful
contrivance
dis gust - ful
dislike

re gard - ful
respect
dis trust - ful
suspicion

TABLE III.

Spell and define the primitive word first; next spell it with *ful* and *less*, alternately, and give the meaning each time. Observe the change of import made by *ful* and *less*.

PAIN, distress of some kind.

PAINFUL, full of pain or distress.

PAINLESS, without pain or distress.

art - ful - less
skill

care - ful - less
anxiety

fear - ful - less
dread

fault - ful - less
a defect

guile - ful - less
deceit, cunning

mirth - ful - less
merriment

need - ful - less
want, poverty

prayer - ful - less
a petition

shame - ful - less
reproach

thought - ful - less
idea, reflection

hope - ful - less
expectation

change - ful - less
alteration

joy - ful - less
gladness

mer cy - ful - less
elemency

pit y - ful - less
compassion

* Rule 3, page 117.

TABLE IV.

Q. What does *ish* mean, when joined to an entire word?

A. With nouns it means *like* or *somewhat like*; with adjectives it means *somewhat*. The words in the first column are nouns, the second and third, adjectives, and *ish* changes them all to adjectives.

Define the nouns like *brute*, and the adjectives like *small*

BRUTE, an irrational animal.

BRUTISH, like a brute, or somewhat like a brute.

SMALL, little

SMALLISH, somewhat small

Nouns.	Adjectives.	Adjectives.
beau - ish	old - ish	dusk ish
a gay fellow	aged	partly dark
beer - ish	blue - ish	faint - ish
a clown, rustic	a particular color	languid
boy - ish *	black - ish	gray - ish
a male youth	want of color	mixed color
dwarf - ish	brown - ish	wan - ish
a very small man	a color	pale look
knave - ish †	moist - ish	wet - tish
a dishonest man	damp	moist, rainy
mule - ish	soft - ish	cool - ish
a kind of horse	not hard	temperate heat
slut - tish ‡	cold - ish	sour - ish
a dirty woman	want of heat	like vinegar
sot - tish	coy - ish	sick - ish
a drunkard	modest, reserved	diseased

* Exception 2, page 117-8 † Rule 1, page 117. ‡ Rule 6, page 118.

TABLE V.

Q. What do *er*, *or*, *ist*, *ster*, *ee*, *ess*, mean?

A. The *person who*, or *thing which*.

There are some exceptions, especially in adjectives of the comparative degree.

The primitives in this table are nouns or verbs, but the above suffixes convert them all into the *person* or *thing*.

brew - er	hew - er	read - er
to make beer	to cut away	to call words

build - er	hunt - er	rob - ber
to erect a house	to search for	to plunder
drum - mer	lead - er	speak - er
to beat a drum	to conduct	to utter words
deal - er	lade - er	scoff - er
to buy and sell	to load	to ridicule
gaze - er *	make - er	vend - er
to look intently	to form	to sell

* Rule 1, page 117.

TABLE VI.

Q. What does *en*, as a suffix, mean?

A. With nouns, it means *made of*; with adjectives, it commonly means *to make*.

The words in the first column are nouns, and *en* converts them into adjectives. The second and third are adjectives, and *en* converts them into verbs.

Q. What is a verb?

A. A word which represents *being, doing, or suffering*, as, *I exist, I love, I am loved*.

Noun. WAX, a sticky substance.
WAXEN, made of wax.

Adj. HARD, solid, firm.
HARDEN, to make hard, or to make harder.

N.	Adj.	Adj.
beech - en	bright - en	like - en
kind of wood	shining	similar
birch - en	broad - en	loose - en
kind of wood	wide	slack, not tight
earth - en	deaf - en	mad - den
soil, the globe	hard of hearing	angry
flax - en	fat - ten	short - en
a fibrous plant	fleshy	of little extent

N.	Adj.	Adj.
gold - en a yellow metal	glad - en cheerful, joyful	sharp - en keen, acute
hemp - en a plant	black - en dark	weak - en feeble
lead - en a soft metal	bold - en having courage	wide - en broad
oak - en a kind of wood	flat - en level	deep - en extending down

TABLE VII.

Q. What does *ly* mean?

A. With nouns forming adjectives, it commonly means *like*; but with adjectives forming adverbs, it means, *in a manner*.

Q. What is an adverb?

A. An adverb is a word joined to a verb, adjective, or another adverb, to express some quality or circumstance; as the bird sings *sweetly*. *Sweetly* is an adverb, expressing the quality of the music.

The words in the first column are nouns, and *ly* converts them into adjectives. The second and third are adjectives, and *ly* converts them into adverbs.

Noun.	MAN, a human being.
Adjective.	MANLY, like a man.
Adjective.	SWIFT, quick, rapid.
Adverb.	SWIFTLY, in a swift manner.

N.	Adj.	Adj.
friend - ly an intimate	blind - ly wanting sight	meek - ly mild, gentle
ghost - ly spirit, soul	brave - ly courageous	neat - ly clean, nice
king - ly chief ruler	cross - ly fretful	proud - ly haughty

prince - ly	grave - ly	tame - ly
a ruler	sober, serious	gentle
saint - ly	kind - ly	wise - ly
a holy person	benevolent	prudent
coward - ly	sober - ly	
one wanting courage	serious, temperate	
neighbor - ly	prudent - ly	
one living near	discreet, cautious	

TABLE VIII.

Ed is a verbal or participial termination, generally expressing its own appropriate meaning. Sometimes in varying the phraseology, *did*, or *was*, or *were*, will render the import rather more explicit. When *did* is used, repeat the primitive verb in its present tense. When *was* is used, repeat the verb with *ed* added.

The words in this table, before *ed* is added, may be nouns or verbs; after *ed* is added, they are verbs or participles. They are defined as being verbs.

FOLD, to double, or wrap together.

FOLDED, did fold, was or were folded

arch - ed	fade - ed †	loan - ed
to curve	to lose color	to lend
blast - ed	fret - ted	mar - red
to wither	to vex	to injure
bloat - ed	flinch - ed	mend - ed
to swell	to steal	to repair
check - ed	grant - ed	mock - ed
to curb	to allow	to ridicule
dip - ped *	heal - ed	part - ed
to immerse	to cure	to separate
deck - ed	jerk - ed	skulk - ed
to ornament	to twitch	to hide

* Rule 6, page 118.

† Rule 1, page 117.

TABLE IX.

Q. What does *ness* mean?

A. It most generally implies a quality or state.

Ness always converts its primitive into a noun.

The words in this table are adjectives, and *ness* being added, they all become nouns.

BASE, mean, vile, worthless.

BASENESS, the state or quality of being mean or vile.

LAME, crippled.

LAMENESS, the state of being lame.

apt - ness	bald - ness	dry - ness
fit, ready	wanting hair	not wet
brisk - ness	rich - ness	hoarse - ness
lively	wealthy, fertile	rough voice
clean - ness	fer vid - ness	lean - ness
free from dirt	hot, zealous	wanting flesh
fair - ness	fick le - ness	mute - ness
clear, beautiful	changeable	silent
fit - ness	hor rid - ness	near - ness
suitable	dreadful	close by
fict - ness	mel low - ness	gloom y - ness *
swift, quick	soft, ripe	melancholy
pure - ness	rap id - ness	pon sive - ness
clear, genuine	swift, quick	sorrowful
red - ness	sal low - ness	qui et - ness
color of blood	yellow	rest, peace

* Rule 3, page 117.

TABLE X.

Q. What do *able*, *ible*, and *ble* mean when appended to a word, as in *payable*?

A. That may be, capable of being, fit or worthy to be, or capacity.

The primitives in this table are defined as verbs; but *able* and *ible* convert them into adjectives. *Ed* or *en* is commonly the termination of the last defining word, as, *movable*, that which may be moved.

EAT, to take food, to eat.

EATABLE, that which may be eaten.

blame - able *	as cend - able	de bate - able
to censure	to mount up	to dispute
bend - able	a chieve - able	de spise - able
to crook	to perform	to contemn
claim - able	as sail - able	la ment - able
to demand	to attack	to mourn
drain - able	at tain - able	re fute - able
to make dry	to gain	to prove false
force - ible	con ceal - able	con sure - able
to compel	to hide	to blame
fuse - ible	chas tise - able	cred it - able
to melt, or pour	to punish	to believe
tame - able	con rode - ible	pun ish - able
to make gentle	to consume	to chastise

* See Rule 1, page 117.

TABLE XL

Q. What do *ic* and *al*, or *ical*, mean as suffixes?

A. *Pertaining to, relating to, belonging to, or like.*

The primitives in this table are nouns, and *ic* or *al* converts them into adjectives.

The comma between *ic* and *al*, in this table, as seen opposite *angel*, shows the word, with its formations, to be spelled thus: *angel*, *angelic*, *angelical*. Let this be the example for all subsequent tables where the comma thus occurs.

ALGEBRA, a peculiar kind of arithmetic.

ALGEBRAIC, like or relating to Algebra.

ALGEBRAICAL, like or relating to Algebra.

an gel-ic, al

a celestial spirit.

he ro-ic, al

a brave man

dra ma-tic, al

a tragedy, or comedy

meth od-ic, al

regular order

mag net-ic, al

the loadstone

proph et-ic, al

one who foretells

syn od-ic, al

assembly of ministers

par ent-al

a father or mother

po et-ic, al

a writer of poetry

al pha bet-ic, al

letters of a language

hyp o crite-ic, al

a dissembler

met a phor-ic, al

a short similitude

TABLE XII.

Q. What do *ion* and *ment* mean?

A. Commonly *the act of, or state of being*. Sometimes, *the result of an act, or that which*; as, create, *to form*, then creation, *the act of forming, or that which is formed*. So, nourish, then nourishment, *that which nourishes*.

In this table the primitives are verbs, and *ion* and *ment* convert them into nouns; as,

DISPERSE, *to scatter, to dissipate*.

DISPERSION, *the act of scattering, or state of being scattered*.

as sert-ion

to affirm

a base-ment

to humble

con vict-ion

to prove guilty

in struct-ion

to teach

pre vent-ion

to hinder

pro tect-ion

to defend

al lure-ment

to entice

ad vance-ment

to go forward

con geal-ment

to freeze

di rect - ion
to guide
ex cept - ion
to leave out

re strict - ion
to limit
re vise - ion*
to review

ex cite - ment
to rouse
in fringe - ment
to violate

* Rule 8, page 112.

TABLE XIII.

Q. What does *ize* mean?

A. *To make, or to become, to do, or to assimilate.*

The primitives are nouns or adjectives, and *ize* converts them into verbs. Those words ending in *ize*, as a component part, are verbs, and *ation* converts them into nouns.

LEGAL, lawful.

LEGALIZE, to make lawful.

bru tal - ize

like a brute

re al - ize

true, certain

e qual - ize

like another

fer tile - ize*

fruitful

gen er al - ize - ation †

common, usual

pul ver ize - ation

to make fine

* Rule 1, page 117.

mod ern - ize

of recent date

neu tral - ize

not on either side

pa gan - ize

a heathen

civ il - ize

well bred

sol em nize - ation

to make solemn

har mon ize - er

to agree

† Rule 12, page 112.

TABLE XIV.

Q. What does *fy* mean?

A. *To make, or to become.*

Q. What is the import of *ing*?

A. It is a participial termination, implying progressive

action, and expresses its own meaning. It implies much the same as *continuing to*, with reference to the *time* when.

The primitives are verbs; *ing* converts them into present participles, and *cation*, into nouns. Before *ing*, *y* remains unchanged; but before *cation*, it is changed to *i*.

CLARIFY, to make clear, or purify.

CLARIFYING, making, or continuing to make pure.

CLARIFICATION, the act of making pure.

am pli fy - ing - cation*
to enlarge

clas si fy - ing - cation
to form classes

de i fy - ing - cation
to worship as a god

dul ci fy - ing - cation
to make sweet

fals i fy - ing - cation
to make false

spec i fy - ing - cation
to particularize

test i fy - ing - cation
to witness

sim pli fy - ing - cation
to make plain

vers i fy - ing - cation
to make verses

ver i fy - ing - cation
to prove true

glo ri fy - ing - cation
to praise

mol li fy - ing - cation
to soften

rat i fy - ing - cation
to confirm

rec ti fy - ing - cation
to make right

rar e fy - ing - action†
to make thin

stu pe fy - ing - action
to make stupid

* Rule 9, page 119.

† Exception under Rule 9, page 119.

TABLE XV.

Q. What do *ance*, *ence*, *ancy*, *ency*, mean?

A. The act of, or state; the being, or that which.

Q. What do *ant* and *ent* mean?

A. Sometimes the person who, or thing which; and sometimes they are defined by the judicious use of *ing*, somewhat like a participle.

The primitive words are verbs, and *ance*, *ence*, *ancy*, *ency*, converts them into nouns; *ant* and *ent* convert them into nouns or adjectives.

ANNOY, to trouble. (See Exception 2, page 117-2.)

ANNOYANCE, the act of annoying, the state of being annoyed, or that which annoys.

DEFEND, to protect.

DEFENDANT, the person who defends.

ADHERE, to stick to, or adhere to.

ADHERENT, adhering, or sticking to, or the person who adheres to, or the thing which sticks, or adheres to.

al low - *ance*

to grant

con fide - *ance**

to forbear to see

con fide - *ance*

to plan out

e merge - *ency*

to come out

ab sorb - *ent*

to suck up

con cur - *ent*

to agree

dis pute - *ant*

to argue

expect - *ant*

to look for

pre cede - *ent*

to go before

* Rule 1, page 117.

TABLE XVI.

Q. What does *ive* at the end of a word mean?

A. *Having a tendency to; the power or nature of.*

Q. What does *ory* mean?

A. *The power of, the nature of, belonging to, containing, or the place where.*

The primitives in this table are verbs or nouns and *ive* converts them into adjectives, and *ory* into nouns or adjectives.

RESTORE, to heal, or cure, as a disease.

RESTORATIVE, having a tendency or power to cure.

MANDATE, a command.

MANDATORY, containing a command, or of the nature of a command.

DEPOSIT, to lay down.

DEPOSITORY, the place where, &c.

a muse - ive *	dis fuse - ive	of fense - ive
to entertain	to spread	displeasure
cre ate - ive	ex panse - ive	pre vent - ive
to make	wide extent	to hinder
com mend - atory	plaud it - ory	ob serve - atory
to praise	loud praise	to watch
dis pense - atory	ex cul pate - ory	pro hib it - ory
to deal out	to free from blame	to forbid

* Rule 1, page 117.

TABLE XVII.

Q. What do *ity* and *cy* mean?

A. The *state or condition, the quality or capacity.*

The primitives are adjectives, and *ity* and *cy* convert them into nouns.

SOLID, firm, compact.

SOLIDITY the quality or state of being firm.

OBDURATE, hard of heart or willful.

OBDURACY, the state of being hard of heart or willful.

con cave - ity *	hos tile - ity	crim i nal - ity
hollow	opposed to	faulty
con vex - ity	serv ile - ity	ad e quate - cy †
rounding	slavish	equal to
duc tile - ity	se cure - ity	del i cate - cy
easily drawn out	safe	nice, fine
fu tile - ity	plac id - ity	in tri cate - cy
trifling	gentle, mild	entangled

* Rule 1, page 117.

† Note under Rule 2, page 112.

TABLE XVIII.

Q. What does *ous* mean?

A. *Partaking of, consisting of, full of, or like.*

Observe the comma, as heretofore directed, page 123.

The primitives are nouns, and *ous* converts them into adjectives; *ly* joined with *ous* converts the adjective into an adverb.

DANGER, peril, exposure to injury.

DANGEROUS, partaking of danger, or full of danger.

DANGEROUSLY, in a dangerous manner.

fu ry - ous, ly *
madness, rage
haz ard - ous, ly
chance, danger
hu mor - ous, ly
merriment
mur der - ous, ly
the killing of a man
ran cor - ous, ly
malice
ru in - ous, ly
destruction

co pi ous - ly
plentiful
o di ous - ly
hateful
tim or ous - ly
fearful
slan der - ous, ly
reproach
ven om - ous, ly
poison
mar vel - ous, ly
wonder

*Rule 8, page 117.

TABLE XIX.

Q. What do *ability*, *ibility*, *ableness*, *ibleness*, mean?

A. The *property* or *quality* that may be, the *state*, *capacity*, or *susceptibility* of being; sometimes *fit* or *worthy* of being.

The primitives are verbs or nouns, and these suffixes uniformly change them to nouns.

COMPRESS, to press together.

COMPRESSIBILITY, the quality of being capable of compression.

ACCOUNT, to explain, or to hold in esteem.

ACCOUNTABILITY, the state of being accountable.

COMMEND, to represent as worthy of notice.

COMMENDABLENESS, the state of being commendable, or worthy of being commended.

change - ability*
 to alter
 corrupt - ibility
 to infect
 accept - ability
 to take
 contract - ibility
 to draw together
 resist - ibility
 to oppose
 remove - ability
 to change place
 access - ibility
 approach

diffuse - ibility
 to spread
 contempt - ibility
 act of despising
 conceiv - ableness
 to think
 adore - ableness
 to reverence
 desire - ableness
 to wish for
 admire - ability
 to wonder
 commute - ability
 to exchange

* Exception 1, page 117.

TABLE XX.

Q. What is a prefix?

A. A letter, syllable, or syllables added to the beginning of a word, to vary or modify its signification; as, *able*, having power, *unable*, *not* having power. So also, *kind*, then *unkind*.

Q. What does *un* mean?

A. When prefixed to adjectives, participles or adverbs, it signifies the same as *not*; but when prefixed to verbs, it implies *undoing* what has been done; as, *tie*, to fasten, then *untie*, to undo what was done. *Un* is not commonly prefixed to a primitive, till some suffix is added.

The primitive words are verbs, and when *ed* is added, they are verbs, participles, or adjectives.

AID, to help.

AIDED, was helped, or did help.

UNAIDED, was not aided.

FOLD, to double.

FOLDED, was doubled, or did double.

UNFOLD, to undo the folding.

UNFOLDED, opened.

Now spell, form and define the first eight words like *aid*, and the rest like *fold*.

un. ask - ed

to petition

un. bleach - ed

to whiten

un. blend - ed

to mingle

un. mix - ed

to unite parts

un. soil - ed

to dirty

un. till - ed

to cultivate

un. taint - ed

to corrupt

un. vex - ed

to plague

un. lock - ed

to make fast

un. mask - ed

to cover

un. twist - ed

to wind

un. veil - ed

to cover

TABLE XXI.

Q. What does *mis* mean?

A. It means *wrong, erroneous, or ill use*.

Form every word in this table, in the same manner as *rule*.

The primitives are defined as verbs; with *ed* added they are verbs or participles.

RULE, to govern or control.

RULED, did govern, or was governed.

MISRULE, to govern wrong.

MISRULED, did govern wrong.

UNRULED, was not governed.

un. mis. call - ed

to name

un. mis. count - ed

to number

un. mis. date - ed

to note time

un. mis. as sign - ed

to appropriate

un. mis. ad vise - ed

to consult

un. mis. af firm - ed

to declare positively

un mis. guide - ed	un mis. con duct - ed
to direct	to lead, or direct
un mis. mark - ed	un mis. con strue - ed
to stamp	to interpret
un mis. name - ed	un mis. di rect - ed
to mention	to guide, or regulate
un mis. place - ed	un mis. em ploy - ed
to put in place	to keep at work
un mis. quote - ed	un mis. im prove - ed
to cite, or note	to make better
un mis. state - ed	un mis. in form - ed
to tell, or represent	to instruct
un mis. judge - ed	un mis. re cite - ed
to pass sentence	to repeat

TABLE XXII.

Q. What does *pre* mean?

A. It means *before*, or *beforehand*, (in time or rank.)

The primitives are verbs; *pre* does not change them, but *con* converts them into nouns.

DETERMINE, to decide.

DETERMINATION, the act of deciding, or state of being decided.

PREDETERMINE, to determine beforehand.

PREDETERMINATION, the act of determining beforehand, or state of being determined.

pre. e lect - ion

to choose out

pre. ex pect - ation

to look for

pre. in struct - ion

to teach

pre. sup pose - ition

to imagine

pre. in ti mate - ion *

to hint at

pre. med i tate - ion

to think on

pre. ex am ine - ation

to search into

pre. con sid er - ation

to reflect, or think

* Rule 8, page 118.

TABLE XXIII.

Q. What does *re* mean?

A. It means *back, return, again, or repetition.*

The primitives are verbs and *ion* and *ment* convert them into nouns.

Carry out all the words like *commit* and *inspect*.

COMMIT, to give in trust.

COMMITMENT, the act of committing

RECOMMIT, to commit again.

RECOMMITMENT, the act of committing again

INSPECT, to look into with care.

INSPECTION, the act of looking into.

REINSPECT, to look into again.

REINSPECTION, the act of looking into again.

re. ap point - ment

to fix, to settle

re. at tach - ment

to take, to append

re. en joy - ment

to have, or delight in

re. en list - ment

to enroll

re. en act - ment

to decree

re. in stall - ment

to place in office

re. im pris on - ment

to confine

re. es tab lish - ment

to settle firmly

re. du pli cate - ion *

to double

re. con se crate - ion

to make sacred

re. sus ci tate - ion

to rouse, to excite

re. it er ate - ion

to repeat

* Rule 8, page 119.

TABLE XXIV.

Q. What does *e, ex, and ef,* mean?

A. *Out, out of, from, or beyond.*

Most of these words are verbs, and all are converted into nouns by the addition of *ion*.

EDUCE, to draw out.

EDUCTION, the act of drawing out.

EXONERATE, to free from load, or unload.

EXONERATION, the act of freeing from load.

eject-ion
to cast out

erase-ion*
to rub out

egress-ion
a going out

elicit-ation
to draw out

enervate-ion
to weaken

efuse-ion
to pour out

exempt-ion
to free from

exhaust-ion
to drain out

extract-ion
to draw from

extinct-ion
put out, dead

extirpate-ion
to root out

extricate-ion
to free from

* Rule 1, page 117.

TABLE XXV.

Q. What do *im*, *in*, *il*, and *ir*, mean?

A. With adjectives and adverbs they mean *not*; but before verbs, and nouns derived from verbs, they add intensity of meaning, and are nearly equivalent to *into*, *to*, *in*, or *on*. In this table they mean *not*.

Q. What does *bly* mean?

A. In a *manner* that may be.

Ously means, in a manner.

The primitives are adjectives, and *ity* converts them into nouns. Those in *ibly* and *ously* are adverbs.

PROPER, fit, or suitable.

IMPROPER, not fit, or not proper.

SECURE, safe.

SECURITY, state of safety.

INSECURE, not safe.

INSECURITY, in a state not safe.

LITERATE, learned.

ILLITERATE, not learned, unlearned.

RESOLUTE, firm, bold.

IRRESOLUTE, not firm, not bold.

SENSIBLY, in a manner that may be perceived.

INSENSIBLY, in a manner that may not be perceived.

im. mor tal -ity
subject to death

im. pure -ity *
clear, unmingled

in. act ive -ity
nimble, quick

il. lib er al -ity
generous

ir. ra tion al -ity
pertaining to reason

in. cau tious -ly
careful to avoid evils

in. de co rous -ly
decent, suitable

in. cred u lous -ly
apt to believe

* Rule 1, page 117.

TABLE XXVI.

Q. What do *di*, *dif*, and *dis*, mean?

A. *Separation, disunion, two or out*; sometimes *not*, or *denial of*.

The primitives are verbs; with *ed* they are verbs or participles.

Carry out each word just like *join*.

JOIN, to unite.

JOINED, was united, or did unite.

DISJOIN, to separate or sever.

DISJOINED, was separated, or severed.

REJOIN, to join again, or unite again.

REJOINED, was joined again, or united again.

re dis. clos - ed *
to shut

re dis. mount - ed
to ascend

re dis. plac - ed
to put in place

re dis. a dorn - ed
to decorate

re dis. ap pear - ed
to be in sight

re dis. embark - ed
to go on ship-board

re dis. en thron - ed
to place on a throne

re dis. or gan ize - ed
to form properly

* Rule 1, page 117.

re dis. in ter-red*
to bury
re dis. in fect-ed
to taint

re dis. en cum ber-ed
to clog, to impede
re dis. in her it-ed
to receive by inheritance

In the following words *dis* means *not*.

dis. a gree-ed-ment
to be in concord
dis. be lieve-ed-er
to credit
dis. o bey-ed†
to submit to

dis. like-ed
to be pleased with
dis. use-ed
to employ
dis. hon est-y
free from fraud

* Rule 6, page 118.

† Exception 2, page 117

TABLE XXVII.

Q. What do *co*, *com*, *con*, *col*, and *cor*, mean?

A. Much the same as *with*, *joined with*, *in connection with*, or *together*.

Q. What does *ship*, when a suffix, mean?

A. The *state*, or *office*.

The following words are nouns or verbs, changed according to their terminations as heretofore.

REGENT, a governor or ruler.

COREGENT, a governor with.

PRESS, to squeeze.

COMPRESS, to squeeze or press together.

LAPSE, to slide.

COLLAPSE, to slide together.

FLUX, a flowing.

CONFLUX, a flowing together.

DENSE, compact, close

CONDENSE, to force more closely together.

co. heir-ship
one who inherits

col. li gate-ion
to bind

co. el der - ship	co hab it - ation
a church ruler	to live together
co. part ner - ship	com mune - ion
a sharer	to talk together
com. mi grate - ion *	col lect - ion
to remove	to gather
col. lo cate - ion	cer rob o rate - ion
to place	to confirm

* Rule 8, page 119.

TABLE XXVIII.

Q. What do *ad*, *ac*, *af*, *al*, *an*, *ap*, *as*, and *at*, mean?A. They signify nearly the same as *to*, implying some addition in accordance with the use of the primitive word.

JOIN, to unite.

ADJOIN, to unite to.

ad. judge - ed	ap. per tain - ed	as sent - ed
to pass sentence	to belong	to agree to
ac. cred it - ed	ad vert - ence	al lude - ed
to believe	to turn to	to refer to
af. fix - ed	ac. cede - ed	an nex - ation
to fasten	to yield	to unite to
at. test - ed	af flict - ion	as cribe - ed
to prove	to put to pain	to attribute to

TABLE XXIX.

In and *un*, in this table signify *not*, but must not be prefixed till some suffix is added. They are sometimes used interchangeably; as, *uncontrollable*, or *incontrollable*, both meaning the same thing. *In* is, however, the most common, and generally the most elegant. *Un*, with the termination

ed, is frequently more elegant than *in*, with the same word ; as, *unseparated*, but *inseparable*.

Un must be used when *ed* is added, but *in* must not. You may say *unconsoled*, but not *inconsoled*.

The primitives are verbs ; *able* converts them into adjectives, and *ably* into adverbs. Carry out each word like the example.

CURE, to heal, as a disease

CURABLE, that may be healed,

UNCURABLE, } that may not be healed.

INCURABLE, }

INCURABLY, } in a manner that may not be healed.

UNCURABLY, }

UNCURED, was not cured.

in un. con sole - able - ably - ed *

to comfort

in un. con sume - able - ably - ed

to waste away

in un. con ceive - able - ably - ed

to think

in un. con test - able - ably - ed

to strive

in un. com pare - able - ably - ed

to liken

in un. dis cern - ible - ibly - ed

to see, to judge

in un. dis pute - able - ably - ed

to contend for

in un. cor rupt - ible - ibly - ed

to vitiate

in un. con quer - able - ably - ed

to subdue

* See Rule 1, page 117.

TABLE XXX.

Q. What does *di* mean?

A. *Separation, disunion, asunder.*

Q. What does *bi* mean?

A. *Two.*

The primitives of the first column are verbs; of the second column, adjectives.

LACERATE, to tear or rend.

D/LACERATE, to tear or rend asunder.

FORM, shape, figure.

BIFORM, two forms, or double form.

di vest - ed

to strip of

di gress - ion

to go aside

di late - ion

to enlarge

• *di* lut - ed

to make thin

di vide - ed

to separate

di lap i date - ion

to fall apart, go to ruin

bi. lat er al

belonging to the side

bi. cor po ral

relating to the body

bi. an gu lous

having corners, or angles

bi ma nous

having two hands

bi corn ous

having two horns

by en ni al

once in two years

TABLE XXXI.

Q. What does *inter* mean?

A. *Between.*

Q. Who do *trans* and *ultra* mean?

A. *Across, over, beyond, or change of place.*

JACENT, lying at length.

INTERJACENT, lying between.

ATLANTIC, the Atlantic ocean.
TRANSATLANTIC, across the Atlantic.
MARINE, pertaining to the sea.
ULTRAMARINE, beyond the sea.

inter. weave	in ter fere - ence *
to unite threads	to interpose
inter. mar ry	in ter vene - tion
to unite in marriage	to come between
inter. med dle	in ter rupt - ion
to have to do with	to break in between
trans. plant - ed	in ter sperse - ed
to fix in the ground	to scatter between
trans. al pine	trans gress - ion
pertaining to the Alps	to violate, or cross a law
trans. lu cent	trans cend - ent
shining	to go beyond

* Rule 1, page 117.

TABLE XXXII.

Q. What do *super*, *supra*, and *sur*, mean?

A. *Above, beyond, upon, or over and above.*

When a prefix or suffix is added, drop the defining word pertaining, *belonging*, &c., as shown in the following example.

HUMAN, belonging to mankind.

SUPERHUMAN, above what is human.

MUNDANE, belonging to the world.

SUPRAMUNDANE, above the world.

CHARGE, to load, as a gun.

SURCHARGE, to over load.

super. add - ition
to join, or increase

super. a bound - ed
to be in great plenty

su per vise - ion
to overlook

sur. mount - ed
to ascend

super. nat u ral - ly
according to nature
super. an gel ic
belonging to angels

sur pass - ed
to go beyond
sur vive - ed
to outlive

TABLE XXXIII.

Q. What do *sub*, *suc*, *suf*, *sup*, and *subter*, mean?

A. *Under, below, subordinate, or after.*

Remember, when *sub* is prefixed, omit *pertaining to*, in the definition, like *subaquatic*.

AQUATIC, pertaining to the water.

SUBAQUATIC, under the water.

sub. as tral
relating to the stars
sub. cen tral
relating to the center
sub. lin gual
pertaining to the tongue
sub. ma rine
pertaining to the sea
sub. tu tor
one who instructs
sub. merge
to plunge
sub. cu ta ne ous
relating to the skin
sub. ter ra ne ous
pertaining to the earth

subter. flu ent
a flowing
suf. fix
to fasten, or place
sub. tend - ed
to extend under
suc ceed - ed
to follow after
sup plant - ed
to undermine
sup port - er
to sustain, or hold up
suf fer - ance
to undergo
sub ju gate - ion
to subdue, or bring under

TABLE XXXIV.

Q. What do *ob*, *oc*, *of*, and *op*, mean?

A. *Before*, or *in front*, *against* or *towards*, *in* or *on*, *in the way*, or *out*.

Q. What does *retro* mean? — A. *Backward*.

Q. What does *bene* mean? — A. *Good*, or *well*.

Q. What do *male*, and *mal*, mean? — A. *Bad* or *evil*.

LIGATION, the act of binding.

OBLIGATION, something binding on a person.

OCCUR, to meet, happen, or come into mind.

OFFER, to present, or lay before.

OPPOSE, to place, or take a stand against.

ACTION, state of acting, or moving.

RETROACTION, acting backward.

BENEVOLENT, wishing well.

MALEVOLENT, wishing evil.

Remember *un* must not be used, except with *ed*, or *ise*, added.

un. ob struct-ion-ed
to hinder

*un. ob scure-ation-ed**
to darken

un. ob serve-ation-ed
to overlook

un. of fense-ive
displeasure.

un. ob lit er ate-ed
to blot out

re tro spect-ion
a looking backward

re tro grade-ation
a moving backward

un. ob ject-ion-ed
to urge against

un. ob trude-ed
to thrust into

un. ob vert-ed
to turn toward

bene. male. fac tor
a doer of something

bene. male. dic tion
manner of speaking

mal. prac tice
customary actions.

mal. treat ment
management

* Remark under Rule 16th, page 119.

TABLE XXXV.

- Q. What does *de* mean ?
 A. *From, down, separating from, or privation.*
 Q. What does *circum* mean ? — A. *Around.*
 Q. What do *ante* and *post* mean ?
 A. *Ante* means *before*, and *post*, *after*.

OXYDATE, to combine oxygen with some base.

OXYDATION, the act of, &c., or state.

DEOXYDATE, to deprive of oxygen.

DEOXYDATION, the act of depriving, &c.

NAVIGATE, to sail.

CIRCUMNAVIGATION, the act of sailing around.

ANTEMERIDIAN, before noon.

POSTMERIDIAN, after noon.

de. press-ion	de. range-ed
to squeeze	to place in order
de. pop u late-ed	cir cum volve
to increase people	to roll around
circum. po lar	cir cum fer ence
pertaining to the poles	a line passing round
circum. flu ent	an te cur sor
a flowing	one who runs before
ante. post. date	an te ced ent
to note time	going before in time
ante, post. po si tion	post script
situation	written after

TABLE XXXVI.

- Q. What does *pro* mean ?
 A. *Fore, forth, forward, or cut.*
 Q. What does *per* mean ?
 A. *By, through, or thoroughly.*

Q. What does *preter* mean?

A. *Beyond, past, or more.*

PROJECT, to cast *forward*.

PROTRACT, to draw *out*.

LEGAL, lawful, according to law.

PRETERLEGAL, beyond the limits of law.

AMBULATE, to walk.

PERAMBULATE, to walk *through*.

proceed - ed

to move *forward*

pro gress - ion

to go *forward*

pro voke - ation

to call *forth* anger

prospect - ive

a looking *forward*

pro pose - al

to lay *before*

pro trude - ed

to thrust *forward*

pro pel - led

to urge *forward*

per day

by day

per chance

by chance

per vade

to pass *through*

per an num

by the year

per fo rate

to bore *through*

preter. per feet

complete

preter. nat u ral

according to nature

TABLE XXXVII.

Q. What do *mono*, and *poly*, mean?

A. *Mono* means *one*, and *poly*, *many*.

Q. What does *omni*, *pan*, and *panto*, mean?

A. They mean *all*.

SYLLABLE, a combination of letters.

MONOSYLLABLE, *one* syllable.

POLYSYLLABLE, *many*, syllables.

POTENT, possessing power.

OMNIPOTENT, possessing *all* power.

THEIST, a believer in one God.

PANTHEIST, a believer in *all* the gods.

mono. chord	pol y pode
a string for music	many feet
mono. chro mat ic	pol y phon ic
relating to color	many sounds
poly. tech nic	pol y ne sia
pertaining to the arts	many islands
poly. nom in al	po lyg on ous
pertaining to the name	many angles
omni. sci ent	om nif ic
knowing	all creating
omni. per eip i ent	om ni fa ri ous
one able to perceive	of all forms
pol y glot	mon o logue
many languages	spoken alone

TABLE XXXVIII

Q. What do *uni*, *multi*, and *equi*, mean?

A. *Uni*, one; *multi*, many; *equi*, equal.

Q. What does *anti* or *ant* mean?

A. *Against*, or *opposition*.

Observe, when a comma divides a word, as in *multiflorous* to drop that part preceding the comma, before another prefix is joined.

FORM, shape.

UNIFORM, of one form, or of the same form.

MULTIFORM, of many forms.

EQUITFORM, of equal form, or the same form.

SPASMODIC, consisting of spasm, or cramp.

ANTISPASMODIC, good against spasm, or cramp.

equi. multi. lat er al
pertaining to a side
equi. multi. lin e al
pertaining to a line

u ni corn
one horn
u ni son
one sound

equi. mult. an gu lar	u niv o cal
pertaining to an angle	one voice
equi. mul ti, so nous	e qui nox
having many sounds	equal day and night
uni. mul ti, flo rous	e qui nu mer ant
having many flowers	equal numbers
uni. mul ti, lit er al	anti. fe brile
having many letters	pertaining to fever
multi. syl la ble	anti. con ta gious
a combination of letters	communicating by touch
equi. dis tant	anti. mo narch ic al
remote	pertaining to a monarch
multi fa ri ous	anti. rev o lu tion ist
having many forms	a favorer of a revolution

Q. What do *hood*, *ship*, and *age*, as suffixes, mean?

A. Their most common import is *office*, *state*, *rank* or *condition*.

Q. What does *ism* mean?

A. The *doctrine*, *state peculiar to*, or *principles of*.

Q. What does *ics* mean?

A. The *science of*, *art* or *doctrine*.

Q. What do *demi*, *hemi*, and *semi* mean? Half.

demi. man	semi. annual	pupil - age
demi. wolf	hemi. sphere	vassal - age
semi. tone	boy - hood	partner - ship
semi. circle	man - hood	scholar - ship

Numeral Prefixes.

Uni means one.	Tetra, four.	Sept, hepta, seven.
Bi, two.	Penta, pent, five.	Octa, octo, oct, eight.
Tri, three.	Sex, hexa, six.	Deca, dec, ten.
Centu, centi, cent, one hundred.		

APOTHEGMS.

ADHERE firmly to morality and virtue, and never treat serious things with levity.

Do good to all men as you have opportunity.

No man may expect to have friends unless he acts the part of a friend to others.

Vice and ignorance are the only things of which you need ever be ashamed. Avoid them and you may venture any where without fear or shame.

It is more prudent to overlook trivial offences than to quarrel about them.

When you have lost your integrity, you have lost your character.

A liar is seldom believed even when he speaks the truth. Always regard what is said to you, by those who are your superiors in age or learning, and endeavor to profit by their instructions.

The greatest wisdom of speech, is to know when, and where, and what to speak.

The great business of man is to do good.

Avoid speaking evil of persons; if you can say nothing in their favor, you had better be silent.

Good breeding consists in a respectful behavior to all.

Do to others as you would be done by.

Reading makes a full man; writing makes a correct man; conversation makes a ready man; and *thinking* makes a great man.

It is characteristic of a great mind, to inquire into the reason and cause of things.

Time once past never returns. Defer nothing for the morrow which should be done to-day.

The happiness of the body consists in health; that of the mind, in virtue and knowledge.

Virtue's the friend of life, the soul of health,

The poor man's comfort, and the rich man's wealth.

A sage and a poor shepherd looked for truth. The former sought her among the stars, the latter found her at his feet.

Life to youth, is a fairy tale just opened ; to old age, a tale read through, ending in death. Be wise in time, that you may be happy in eternity.

Happiness, like a snail, is never found from home, nor without a home.

The rose is sweetest when it first opens ; the spikenard root, when the herb dies. Beauty belongs to youth, and dies with it, but the odor of piety survives death, and perfumes the tomb.

Never be cast down by trifles. If a spider breaks his thread twenty times a day, he patiently mends it each time. Make up your mind to do a good thing, it will be done. Fear not troubles, keep up your spirits, the darkness will pass away. If the sun is going down, look at the stars ; if they are hid by clouds, still look up to heaven, rely upon the promises of God, and be cheerful. Never yield to misfortune. Mind what you run after ; avoid bubbles that will burst, and fire-works that end in smoke ; get that which is worth keeping, and can be kept.

Fight against a hasty temper ; a spark may set a house on fire ; a fit of passion may cause you to mourn long and bitterly. Govern your passions, or they will govern you. Conquer your enemies by kindness, preserve your friends by prudence, deserve the esteem of all by goodness.

The road ambition travels, is too narrow for friendship, too crooked for love, too rugged for honesty, too dark for science, and too hilly for happiness.

Evil thoughts are dangerous enemies, and should be repulsed at the threshold of our minds. Fill the head and heart with good thoughts, that there be no room for bad ones.

Prosperity gains a thousand intimates, adversity often shows us that not one of them is a real friend. Sunshine friends are the green flies of society.

WORDS PRONOUNCED ALIKE, BUT DIFFERENT IN ORTHOGRAPHY.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| ail, to trouble. | bow, to bend the body. |
| ale, malt liquor | bough, a branch: |
| air, the atmosphere. | bell, to ring. |
| heir, one who inherits. | belle, a fine lady. |
| all, the whole. | beau, a gay gentleman. |
| awl, an instrument. | bow, to shoot with. |
| al' tar, a place for offerings. | bread, a kind of food. |
| al ter, to change. | bred, educated. |
| änt, a little insect. | bur' row, for rabbits. |
| äunt, a sister to a parent. | bör ough, an incorporated |
| ärk, a vessel. | by, near at hand. [town. |
| äre, a part of a circle. | buy, to purchase. |
| as cent', steepness. | bay, an inlet of water. |
| as sent, agreement. | bay, a Turkish governor. |
| au' ger, a tool. | be, to exist. |
| au gur, one who foretells. | bee, an insect. |
| baäl, surety. | beach, sea shore. |
| bale, a pack of goods. | beech, a tree. |
| ball, a sphere. | böll, a pod of plants. |
| bawl, to cry aloud. | bowl, an earthen vessel. |
| base, low, vile. | bole, a kind of clay. |
| bass or base, in music. | bölt, a fastening to a door. |
| beer, a liquor. | boult or bolt, to sift, |
| bier, to carry dead bodies. | but, a conjunction. |
| bin, a box. | butt, two hogsheads. |
| been, participle of be. | brake, a weed. |
| ber' ry, a little fruit. | break, to part asunder. |
| bu ry, to inter. | Cain, a man's name. |
| beat, to strike. | eane, a shrub or staff. |
| beet, a root. | call, to cry out, or name. |
| blew, did blow. | eaül, a net inclosing the |
| blue, a color. | bowels. |
| boar, a male swine. | ean' non, a large gun. |
| bore, to make a hole. | ean on, a law of the church. |

- ces' sion, a grant. [court. ce' dar, a kind of wood.
 ses sion, the sitting of a ced er, one who cedes.
 can vas, coarse cloth. cede, to give up.
 can vass, to examine. seed, fruit, offspring.
 ceil, to make a ceiling. cent, the hundredth part of
 seal, to fasten a letter. a dollar.
 ceil' ing, of a room. sent, ordered away.
 seal ing, setting a seal. scent, a smell.
 course, way, direction. cel' lar, the lowest room.
 coarse, not fine. sell er, one who sells.
 cote, a sheep-fold. elime, a region.
 coat, a garment. elimb, to ascend.
 core, the heart. coun' cil, an assembly.
 cōrps, a body of soldiers. coun sel, advice.
 cell, a narrow room. cym bal, a musical instru-
 sell, to dispose of. ment.
 cen' tu ry, a hundred years. sym bol, a type.
 cen tu ry, a plant. eol or, hue.
 chol er, wrath. eul ler, one who selects.
 eol lar, for the neck. dam, to stop water.
 eord, a small rope. damnt, to condemn.
 ehord, a line. dear, costly.
 cion, a young sprout. deer, a wild animal.
 Sion, a mountain. dew, falling vapors.
 cite, to summon. due, owing.
 site, situation. die, to expire.
 sight, the sense of seeing. dye, to color.
 chron' ie al, of long continu- doe, a female deer.
 ehron i ele, a history. [ance. dough, bread not baked.
 eom ple ment, a full number. dire, horrid.
 eom pli ment, an act of dy' er, one who colors.
 politeness. dun, to urge for money.
 eous in, a relation. dun, a brown color.
 eoz en, to cheat. done, performed. [off.
 eur rant, a berry. e li' sion, the act of cutting
 eur rent, a stream. e lys ian, a place of joy.
 eäsk, a vessel for liquids. ere, before.
 eäsque, a helmet. ear, the organ of hearing.

ewe, a female sheep.
 you, a second person.
 yew, a tree.

fane, a temple.
 fain, gladly.
 feign, to dissemble.

fair, handsome.
 fare, customary food.
 feat, an exploit.

feet, plural of *foot*.
 freeze, to congeal.
 frieze, in a building.

flea, an insect.
 flee, to run away.

flour, of rye or wheat.
 flow' er, a blossom.
 forth, abroad.

fourth, in number.
 foul, filthy.

fowl, a bird.
 gilt, with gold.
 guilt, criminality.

grate, iron bars.
 great, large.

grown, increased. [pain.
 groan, an expression of

hail, to call, or frozen rain.
 hale, healthy.

härt, a beast.
 heart, the seat of life.

hare, an animal.
 hair, the fur of animals.

here, in this place.
 hear, to hearken.

hew, to cut.
 hue, color.

hie, to hasten.
 high, elevated, lofty.

him, objective of *he*,
 hymn, a sacred song.

hire, wages.
 high' er, more high.

heel, the hinder part of the
 heal, to cure. [foot.

haul, to drag.
 hall, a large room.

I, myself.
 eye, the organ of sight.

isle, an island.
 aisle, of a church.

in, within.
 inn, a tavern.

in dité, to compose.
 in dict, to prosecute.

'kill, to slay.
 kiln, for burning bricks.

key, for a lock.
 quay, a wharf.

knave, a rogue.
 nave, of a wheel.

knead, to work dough.
 need, necessity.

kneel, to bend the knee.
 Neal, to heat.

knew, did know.
 new, fresh, not old.

know, to understand.
 no, not.

knight, a title.
 night, darkness.

knot, a tie.
 not, no, denying.

lade, to fill, to dip.
 laid, placed.

lain, did lie.
 lane, a narrow street.

- leek, a root.
 leak, to run out.
 les son, a task, a precept.
 less en, to diminish.
 li ar, one who tells lies.
 lyre, a harp.
 led, did lead.
 lead, a heavy metal.
 lie, an untruth.
 lye, water drained through
 lo, behold, look. [ashes.
 low, humble.
 lae, a gum.
 lack, want.
 leaf, of a plant.
 lief, willingly.
 lone, solitary.
 loan, that is lent.
 lore, learning.
 low' er, more low.
 main, ocean, the chief.
 mane, of a horse.
 made, finished.
 maid; an unmarried woman.
 male, the he kind.
 mail, armor, or the bag for
 letters.
 man ner, mode of action.
 man or, lands of a lord.
 meet, to come together.
 meat, flesh, food.
 mete, measure.
 mien, countenance.
 mean, low, humble.
 mewl, to cry.
 mule, a beast. [mine.
 mīn' er, one who works in a
 mi nor, less, or under age.
- moan, to grieve.
 mown, cut down.
 moat, a ditch.
 mote, a speck.
 mite, an insect.
 might, strength.
 met' al, gold or silver, &c.
 met tle, briskness.
 nit, egg of an insect.
 knit, to join with needles.
 nay, no.
 neigh, as a horse.
 net, a woven snare.
 nett, or net, clear of charges.
 ought, bound.
 aught, any thing.
 oar, a paddle.
 ore, of metal.
 one, a single thing.
 wōn, did win.
 oh, alas.
 owe, to be indebted.
 our, belonging to us.
 hour, sixty minutes.
 plum, a fruit.
 plumb, a lead and line.
 pale, without color.
 paıl, a vessel.
 pain, distress.
 pane, a square of glass.
 pal' ate, part of the mouth.
 pal let, a painter's board, a
 pole, a long stick. [bed.
 pōll, the head.
 peel, to pare off the rind.
 peal, sounds.
 pair, a couple.
 pare, to cut off the rind.

- plain, even, or level.
 plane, to make smooth.
 pray, to implore.
 pray, a booty, plunder.
 prin' ci pal, chief.
 prin ci ple, rule of action.
 proph et, a foreteller.
 prof it, advantage.
 peace, quietude.
 piece, a part.
 pan' el, a square in a door.
 pan nel, a rustic saddle.
 raise, to lift.
 raze, to demolish. [clouds.
 rain, water falling from
 reign, to rule.
 rap, to strike.
 rap, to fold together.
 read, to peruse.
 reed, a plant.
 red, a color.
 read, did read.
 reek, to emit steam.
 wreak, to revenge.
 rest, to take ease.
 wrest, to take by force.
 rice, a sort of grain.
 rise, source, beginning.
 rye, a sort of grain.
 rry, crooked.
 ring, to sound, a circle.
 wring, to twist.
 rite, ceremony.
 right, just. [pen.
 write, to make letters with a
 wright, a workman.
 rode, did ride.
 road, the highway.
- rig' ger, one who rigs vessels.
 rig or, severity.
 rout, a defeat.
 route, a way, or course.
 rough, not smooth.
 ruff, a neck-cloth.
 rote, a repetition of words.
 wrote, did write.
 roe, a female deer.
 row, a rank.
 roar, to sound loudly.
 row' er, one who rows.
 rab bet, to join.
 rab bit, a quadruped.
 sail, the canvas of a ship.
 sale, the act of selling.
 sea, a large body of water.
 see, to behold.
 seen, beheld.
 scene, part of a play.
 seine, a fish net.
 sen' ior, older.
 seign ior, a Turkish king.
 seam, where the edges join.
 seem, to appear.
 shear, to cut with shears.
 sheer, clear, unmixed.
 strait, a narrow pass.
 straight, direct.
 so, in such a manner.
 sow, to scatter seed.
 sew, to use a needle.
 sum, the whole.
 some, a part.
 sun, the fountain of light.
 sön, a male child.
 stare, to gaze.
 stair, a step.

- steel, hard metal.
 steal, to take by theft.
 sue' er, help.
 suck er, a young twig.
 sleight, dexterity.
 slight, to despise.
 sole, of the foot.
 soul, the spirit.
 slay, to kill.
 sley, a weaver's reed.
 sleigh, a carriage on runners.
 sloe, a fruit.
 slow, not swift.
 stake, a post.
 steak, a slice of meat.
 stile, steps over a fence.
 style, fashion, diction.
 tacks, small nails.
 tax, a rate, tribute.
 throw, to cast away.
 three, pain of travail.
 tear, to rend. [weight.
 tare, a weed, allowance of
 tear, water from the eyes.
 tier, a row.
 team, of cattle.
 teem, to produce.
 their, belonging to them.
 there, in that place.
 the, definitive adjective.
 thee, objective case of *thou*.
 too, likewise.
 two, twice one.
 tow, to drag.
 toe, extremity of the foot.
 vail, a covering.
 vale, a valley.
 vi' al, a little bottle.
 vi ol, a fiddle.
 vein, for the blood.
 vane, to show which way
 the wind blows.
 vice, sin.
 vise, a screw.
 wait, to tarry.
 weight, heaviness.
 wear, to carry as clothes.
 ware, merchandise.
 waste, to squander.
 waist, a part of the body.
 way, road, course.
 weigh, to find the weight.
 week, seven days.
 weak, not strong.
 wood, timber.
 would, past time of *will*.
 weath' er, state of the air.
 weth er, a sheep.

PUNCTUATION AND CAPITAL LETTERS.

PUNCTUATION.

PUNCTUATION is the art of dividing a written composition into sentences, or parts of sentences, by points or stops, to mark the different pauses which the sense requires.

The principal points are the

Comma, thus ,	Interrogation, thus ?
Semicolon. ;	Exclamation !
Colon :	Parenthesis ()
Period .	Dash —

the comma denotes a pause, as long as the reader would be pronouncing the word, *and*.

the semicolon denotes a pause as long as two commas.

the colon denotes a pause as long as three commas.

the period denotes a pause as long as four commas ; it is that the sentence is complete.

an interrogation point denotes that a question is asked.

an exclamation point denotes astonishment.

parenthesis includes a part of a sentence, which might have been omitted without injuring the sense, and must be in an altered and lower tone of voice.

dash denotes a sudden stop, or change in the subject.

The following characters are also frequently used in composition :

the apostrophe, thus ' denotes the omission of a letter ; as, for *loved*.

the caret, thus, ^ denotes where to take in what was left by mistake ; thus, *from*.

A hyphen, thus, - connects the parts of a compound word ; as, *lap-dog*.

Quotation marks, thus, " " denote that the passage is taken from some other author, in his own words.

An index, thus, ~~fig~~ points to a passage important to be noticed.

A paragraph mark, thus, ¶ denotes the beginning of a new subject.

A star, thus, * and other marks, as †, ‡, §, ||, and sometimes the letters of the alphabet, and figures, refer to the margin or bottom of the page.

CAPITAL LETTERS.

Capital letters should be used :

1. At the beginning of every book, chapter, note, and sentence.
2. At the beginning of appellations of the Deity ; of proper names of persons, places, seas, rivers, ships ; and of adjectives derived from proper names.
3. At the beginning of most quotations, and of every line of poetry.
4. The pronoun *I*, and interjection *O*, should be written in capitals.

FRACTIONS.

$\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{1}{5}$
one third. one fourth. one half. three fourths. one fifth.

$\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{2}{9}$ $\frac{1}{10}$
two thirds. three eighths. two ninths. one tenth.

.5 .2
five tenths. twenty-five hundredths.

ABBREVIATIONS EXPLAINED.

A. A. S. Fellow of the American Academy.	Cons. Constable.
A. B. Bachelor of Arts.	Cts. Cents.
Abp. Archbishop.	D. D. Doctor of Divinity.
Acct. Account.	Dea. Deacon.
A. D. <i>Anno Domini</i> , The year of our Lord.	Dec. December.
Al. Alabama.	Del. Delaware.
A. M. Master of Arts ; Before noon ; In the year of	Dept. Deputy.
Apr. April. [the world.	Deut. Deuteronomy.
Atty. Attorney.	Do. Ditto. The same.
Aug. August.	Dr. Doctor, or Debtor.
Bart. Baronet.	E. East.
B. D. Bachelor of Divinity.	Ecc. Ecclesiastes.
B. V. Blessed Virgin.	Ed. Edition, Editor.
Bbl. Barrel.	E. G. <i>ex gratia</i> , For example.
C. <i>centum</i> , A hundred.	Eng. England, English.
Cant. Canticles.	Eph. Ephesians.
Capt. Captain.	Esa. Esaias.
Chap. Chapter.	Ep. Epistle.
Col. Colonel.	Esq. Esquire.
Co. Company. [modern.	Etc. <i>et cetera</i> , And so forth.
Com. Commissioners, Com-	Ex. Exodus, Example.
Cr. Credit.	Exr. Executor.
Cwt. Hundred weight.	Feb. February.
Chron. Chronicles.	Fr. France, French, Frances.
Cor. Corinthians.	F. R. S. Fellow of the Royal Society. [Eng.]
Conn. or Ct. Connecticut.	Gal. Galatians.
C. S. Keeper of the Seal.	Gen. General.
C. P. S. Keeper of the Privy Seal.	Gent. Gentleman.
C. A. S. Fellow of the Connecticut Academy.	Geo. George, Georgia.
Cl. Clerk, Clergyman.	Gov. Governor.
	G. R. George the King, [of England.]
	H. S. S. Fellow of the Historical Society.

Heb. Hebrews.	L. S. Place of the Seal.
Hon. Honorable.	M. Marquis.
Hund. Hundred.	Maj. Major.
H. B. M. His or Her Brit- annic Majesty. [Eng.]	Mass. Massachusetts.
H. C. M. His most Christian or Catholic Majesty. [King of France or Spain.]	Math. Mathematics.
Hhd. Hogshead.	M. B. Bachelor of Physic or Medicine.
Ibid. In the same place.	M. C. Member of Congress
i. e. <i>id est</i> , That is.	Mat. Matthew.
Ind. Indiana.	M. D. Doctor of Physic.
Inst. Instant.	Md. Maryland.
Is. Isaiah.	Me. Maine.
Jan. January.	Mr. Master, Sir.
Ja. James.	Messrs. Gentlemen, Sirs.
Jac. Jacob.	MS. Manuscript.
Josh. Joshua.	MSS. Manuscripts.
Jun. Junior.	Mrs. Mistress.
K. King.	N. North.
Km. Kingdom.	N. B. Take notice.
Kt. Knight.	N. C. North Carolina.
K. C. B. Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath.	N. H. New Hampshire.
K. G. C. Knight of the Grand Cross.	N. J. New Jersey.
K. G. Knight of the Garter.	No. Number.
L. C. Lower Canada.	Nov. November.
L. or Ld. Lord or Lady.	N. S. New Style.
Lev. Leviticus.	N. W. T. North Western Territory.
Lieut. Lieutenant.	N. Y. New York.
Lond. London.	Obj. Objection.
Lon. Longitude.	Obt. Obedient.
Ldp. Lordship.	Oct. October.
Lat. Latitude.	O. S. Old Style.
Lou. Louisiana.	Parl. Parliament.
LL. D. Doctor of Laws.	Pa. Penn. Pennsylvania.
lbs. Pounds.	Per Cent. By the hundred.
	Pet. Peter.
	Phil. Philip. Philippians.
	Philom. A lover of learning.

P. M. Post Master, After-noon.	Serj. Sergeant. [ogy.
P. O. Post Office.	S. T. P. Professor of Theol.
P. S. Postscript.	S. T. D. Doctor of Divinity.
Ps. Psalm.	ss. To wit, Namely.
Pres. President.	Tenn. Tennessee.
Prof. Professor.	Theo. Theophilus.
Q. Question, Queen.	Thess. Thessalonians.
q. d. As if he should say.	Thos. Thomas.
q. l. As much as you please.	U C. Upper Canada.
q. s. A sufficient quantity.	Ult. The last, or The last month.
Regr. Register.	U. S. A. United States of America.
Rep. Representative.	V. vide, See.
Rev. Reverend, Revelation.	Va. Virginia.
Rt. Hon. Right Honorable.	viz. To wit, Namely.
R. I. Rhode Island.	Vt. Vermont.
S. South, Shilling.	Wt. Weight.
S. C. South Carolina.	Wm. William.
St. Saint.	Wp. Worship.
Sect. Section.	Yd. Yard.
Sen. Senator, Senior.	&. And.
Sept. September.	&c. And so forth.
Servt. Servant.	

WORDS AND PHRASES FROM FOREIGN LANGUAGES,

FREQUENTLY OCCURRING, IN ENGLISH BOOKS; RENDERED INTO ENGLISH.

L. stands for Latin; F. for French.

Ad captandum vulgus, L. to captivate the populace.	Avalanche, F. a snow slip, a vast body of snow that slides down a mountain's side.
Ad finem, L. to the end.	Béaumont, F. the gay world.
Ad hominem, L. to the man.	Bona fide, L. in good faith.
Ad infinitum, L. to endless extent.	Bon mot, F. [bong mo'] a lively phrase.
Ad libitum, L. at pleasure.	Cap a pie, F. [cap a pee'] from head to foot.
Ad referendum, L. for further consideration. [value.	Caput mortuum, L. dead matter.
Ad valorem, L. according to the	Chef d'œuvre, F. [shaf dov'er] a master-piece.
Alma mater, L. a cherishing mother.	Compos mentis, L. of sound mind.
A mensa et toro, L. from bed and board.	Coup de main, F. [coo de mang'] a dextrous enterprise.
Anglice, L. in English, or the English manner.	

- Dernier resort, F. [dern-yar' re-zort'] the last resort.
 Ennui, F. [ang-wee'] lassitude.
 E pluribus unum, L. one composed of many, union the motto of the United States.
 Ex, L. out, as ex-minister, a minister out of office.
 Excelsior, L. more elevated; motto of the State of New York.
 Ex officio, L. by virtue of office.
 Ex parte, L. on one side only.
 Ex post facto, L. after the deed, or commission of a crime.
 Fac simile, L. a close imitation.
 Fille de chambre, F. [feel de sl'am-br] a chamber-maid.
 Fortiter in re, L. with firmness in acting.
 Gens d'armes, F. [zhan dar'm] guards.
 Habeas corpus, L. that you have the body, a writ for delivering a person from prison.
 Hic jacet, L. here lies.
 Hôte dieu, F. [ô-tel' de-u'] a hospital.
 Impromptu, L. without previous study, an extemporaneous composition.
 In statu quo, L. in the former state.
 In toto, L. wholly, entirely.
 Ipse dixit, L. he said.
 Ipso facto, L. in fact.
 Jeu d'esprit, F. [zhu' des-pree'] a play of wit.
 Lex talionis, L. the law of retaliation, as an eye for an eye.
 Literatim, L. letter for letter.
 Locum tenens, L. a substitute.
 Magna charta, L. the great charter.
 Memento mori, L. be mindful of death.
 Minimum, L. the smallest.
 Mirabile dictu, L. wonderful to tell.
 Multum in parvo, L. much in a small compass. [ly.
 Nem. con. or nem. dis., L. unanimous.
 Ne plus ultra, L. the utmost extent.
 Nolens volens, L. whether he will or not.
 Non compos mentis, L. not of a sound mind.
 Par nobile fratrum, L. a noble pair of brothers.
 Pater patrie, L. the father of his country.
 Per annum, L. by the year.
 Per diem, L. by the day.
 Per cent, L. by the hundred.
 Prima facie, L. at the first view.
 Primum mobile, L. first cause of motion.
 Pro bono publico, L. for the public good.
 Pro et con., L. for or against.
 Pro patria, L. for the country.
 Promenade, F. a walk or place for walking.
 Pro tempore, L. for the time.
 Pro re nata, L. as the occasion requires.
 Pugnis et calcibus, L. with fists and heels.
 Quantum, L. the quantity.
 Quantum sufficit, L. a sufficient quantity.
 Quid unum, L. a news monger.
 Re infecta, L. the thing not done.
 Sanctum-Sanctorum, L. the Holy of Holies.
 Sang froid, F. [sang straw] in cold blood, indifference.
 Sans souci, F. [sang soo-see'] free and easy.
 Secundum artem, L. according to art.
 Sic transit gloria mundi, L. thus passes away the glory of the world.
 Sine die, L. without a day specified.
 Sine qua non, L. that without which a thing cannot be done or take place.
 Soi disant, F. [swa' de-zang'] self styled.
 Suaviter in modo, L. agreeable in manner.
 Sub judice, L. under consideration.
 Summum bonum, L. the chief good.
 Toties quoties, L. as often as.
 Toto coelo, L. wholly, as far as possible.
 Utile dulci, L. the useful with the agreeable.
 Vade mecum, L. a constant companion.
 Veni, vidi, vici, L. I came, I saw, I conquered.
 Versus, L. against.
 Via, L. by the way of.
 Vice versa, L. the terms being reversed.
 Viva voce, L. with the voice.

Letters.	Figures.	Names.	Numeral Adjes. ^{ves}
I	1	one	first
II	2	two	second
III	3	three	third
IV	4	four	fourth
V	5	five	fifth
VI	6	six	sixth
VII	7	seven	seventh
VIII	8	eight	eighth
IX	9	nine	ninth
X	10	ten	tenth
XI	11	eleven	eleventh
XII	12	twelve	twelfth
XIII	13	thirteen	thirteenth
XIV	14	fourteen	fourteenth
XV	15	fifteen	fifteenth
XVI	16	sixteen	sixteenth
XVII	17	seventeen	seventeenth
XVIII	18	eighteen	eighteenth
XIX	19	nineteen	nineteenth
XX	20	twenty	twentieth
XXX	30	thirty	thirtieth
XL	40	forty	fortieth
L	50	fifty	fiftieth
LX	60	sixty	sixtieth
LXX	70	seventy	seventieth
LXXX	80	eighty	eightieth
XC	90	ninety	ninetieth
C	100	one hundred	one hundredth
CC	200	two hundred	two hundredth
CCC	300	three hundred	three hundredth
CCCC	400	four hundred	four hundredth
D	500	five hundred	five hundredth
DC	600	six hundred	six hundredth
DCC	700	seven hundred	seven hundredth
DCCC	800	eight hundred	eight hundredth
DCCCC	900	nine hundred	nine hundredth
M	1000	one thousand	one thousandth

SPECIAL RULES FOR PRONOUNCING CLASSES OF WORDS.

EXPLANATIONS. By the *root* of a word, we mean that part which belongs *exclusively* to the primitive form, and is not combined with any other word, syllable, or letter; as, *press*.

By a *separable* prefix, we mean that part which may be taken from the primitive root, and leave a significant English word; as from *impress*, *im* may be thus taken.

By an *inseparable* prefix, is meant such combination of a word, syllable, or letter, with the *root*, that as an English word, a separation of the parts would destroy the English signification of both; as, *depute*, which, in Latin, is composed of *de* and *puto*, but in English they may not be separated.

Penult means the last syllable but one.

Antepenult is the last syllable but two.

RULE 1. Words of *two* syllables, the *first* of which is a separable or inseparable prefix, commonly take the accent on the second; as, *de-báse*, *pro-cláim*; but if the *first* syllable partakes of the root, the accent generally falls on the first; as, *úrg-ent*, *tál-ent*.

NOTE.—This rule has an extensive application, and the main exceptions are found in those words which may be used, either as *nouns* or *verbs*. When used as nouns, the accent, in most cases, rests, on the first syllable; as, an *éx-tract*, his *con-duct*; but when used as verbs, the accent commonly falls on the second; as, to *ex-tráct*, to *con-duct*.

RULE 2. All words of *three* or more syllables, ending in *ability*, *ibility*, *ical*, *ity*, or *ety*, have the *main* accent, invariably, on the antepenult; as, *sensibility*, *economical*, *curiosity*.

RULE 3. All words ending in *tion*, *sion*, *ion*, *cious*, *tions*, *ciate*, *tiate*, *cient*, *tient*, *tial*, *tia*, *cian*, *cial*, *cia*, *ceous*, *geous*,

gious, and geon, when pronounced in *one syllable*, invariably take the *main* accent on the syllable *preceding* those terminations; as, confederátion. Nothing but *ity* after *al*, in words in *ion*, ever removes the accent; as, nátion, nátionál, nationality.

RULE 4. All words of *three* or *more* syllables, having the following terminations, viz. cracy, gamy, graphy, logy, machy, metry, nomy, phony, pathy, tomy, thropy, lysis, ferous, gerous, vorous, *always* take the accent on the antepenult; as,

anatomy	geógraphy	theólogy	armigerous
antipathy	democracy	polygamy	pestiferous
astronomy	geometry	philanthropy	carnivorous
analysis	theomachy	symphony	herbivorous

RULE 5. All words ending in *ics*, (*pólitics* excepted) are accented on the penult; as, óptics, mechátics.

RULE 6. Words ending in *ic* when a *suffix*, and with few exceptions when otherwise, are accented on the penult; as, dramatic, alphabétic.

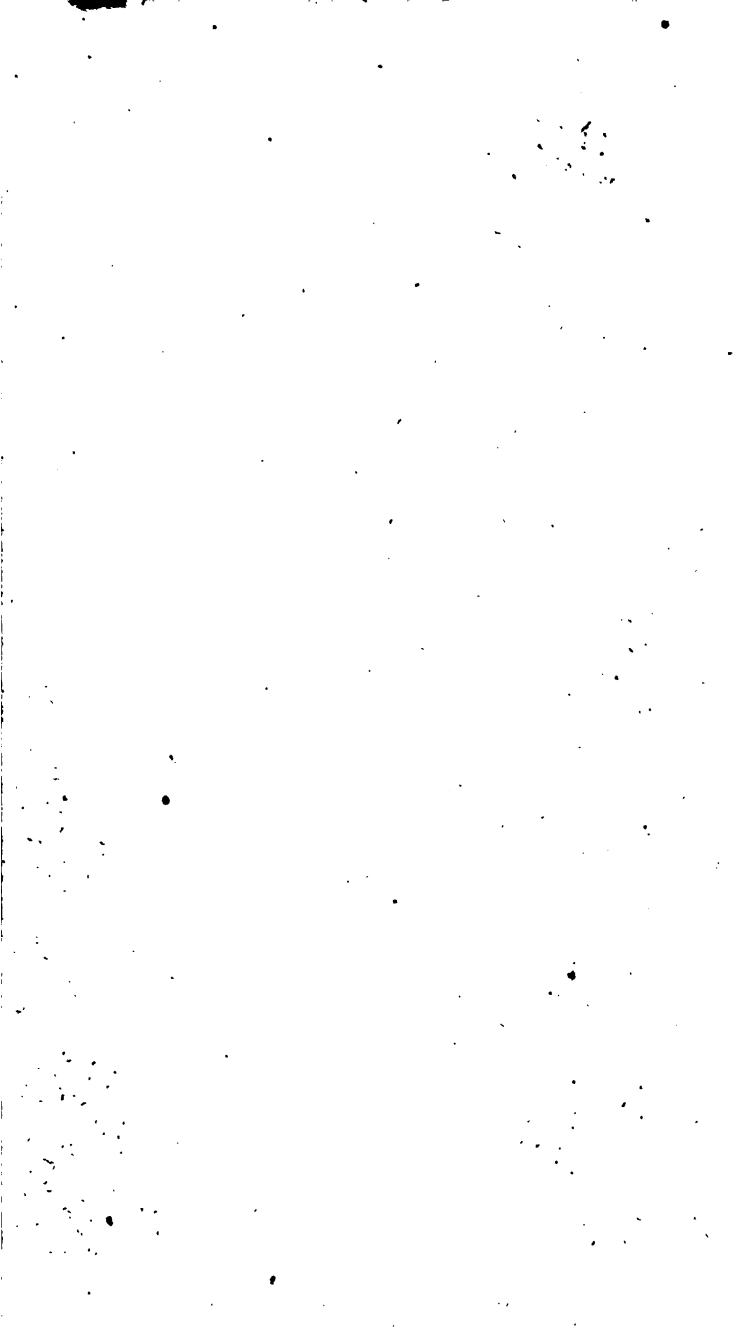
NOTE.—The suffix *ic*, when added to words of *more* than one syllable, *always* changes the place of accent; as, méthod, méthod-ic; except in six cases.

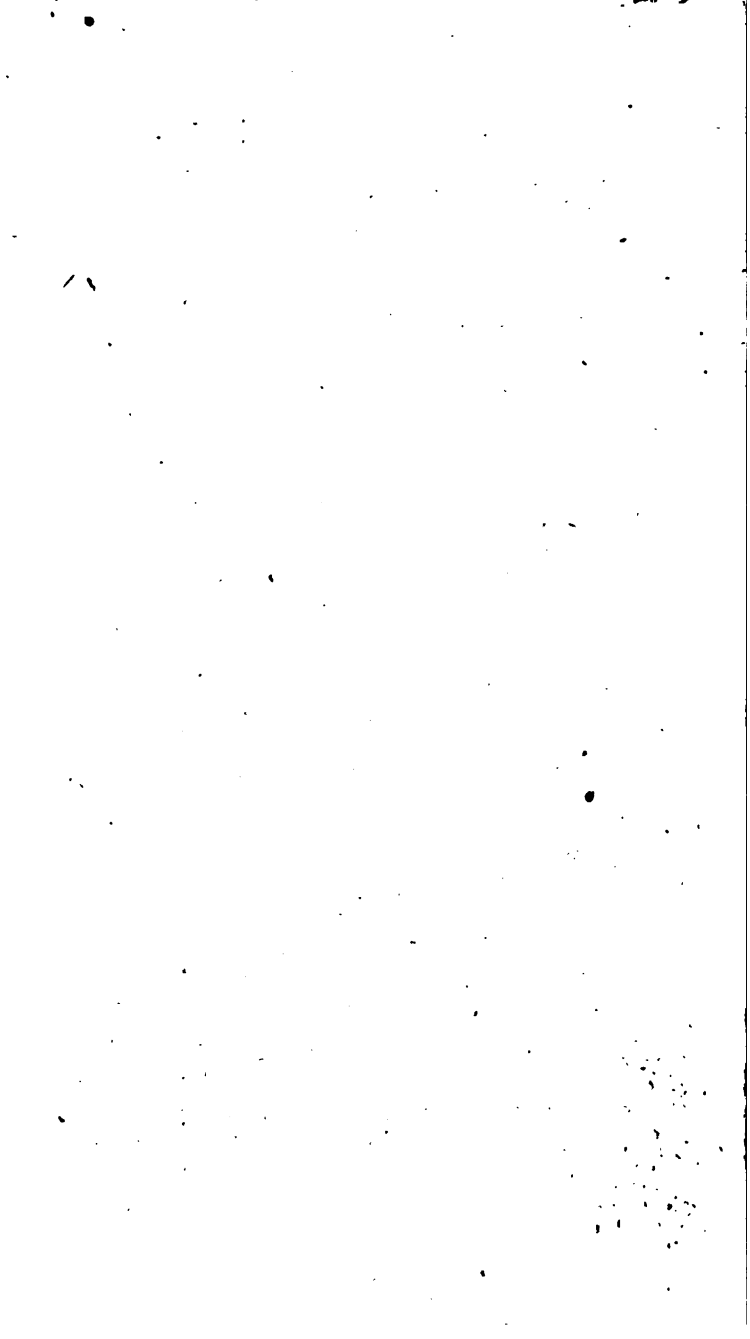
RULE 7. All words of *three* syllables in *able*, *ible*, *ably*, *ibly*, and all words of *four* syllables, in *ableness*, *ibleness*, are accented on the first; as, móvable, blámable.

RULE 8. All words in *tive*, preceded by a *single* consonant, *mp* or *nc*, and all words in *ive*, preceded by *s* or *c*, (except *substantive* and *adjective*,) are accented on the penult; as, illúrive, reténitive, compréhensive.

RULE 9. All words of *three* syllables in *ary* and *ory*, (except *vagáry* *vagáry*,) are accented on the first; as, eárlary, mómory.

RULE 10. All words of more than *two* syllables in *fy* invariably take the accent on the antepenult; as, glórify, persónify.







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